The Fresno Weekly Republican.

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CHEAP PURE WATER.

Why Fresno Should Control Its Own Supply.

SOME LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

A Proposition to Issue Bonds to Bring Water to This City From the San Joaquin.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The City Trustees have recently turned their attention to the necessity of a cheap water supply for this city, and have made some inquiries as to the cost of a supply which would leave the city independent of private corporations.

There is plenty of water at present for household use at a reasonable rate, but it will not always be thus. Fresno is growing rapidly, and will require in the near future a very large and cheap supply of pure water, not only for drinking and cooking, but also for street sprinkling, flushing sewers and fire department purposes.

THE TENDENCY OF THE TIMES.

The tendencies of the times is that all cities of any importance should control and own their own water supply and illuminating plant, and the experience of the past has demonstrated that in large cities water companies have consumers practically at their mercy. San Francisco is a striking example of a municipality ridden by a merciless corporation. Tens of thousands of dollars have been spent by the city in litigation in which the Spring Valley Water Works have been plaintiff and defendant by turns, and no matter how the decisions of the Courts have gone, the company has always succeeded in getting a better and a stronger hold on the necks of the taxpayers.

AN ARROGANT CORPORATION.

That arrogant corporation has controlled the Boards of Supervisors and the Courts, and but recently one of its leading attorneys was elevated to the Supreme Bench of this state. Under the pretext of a meter system, citizens, whose water rates were but $2.50 a month, have had bills presented to them for amounts ranging from $150 to $800 for "waste, or excessive use."

To bolster up this extortion, the cry of scarcity of water was raised, and from time to time the company inserted notices in the newspapers requesting consumers to be more economical in the use of water, while at the same time they would not object if a man left his faucet open day and night, so long as he would pay for it.

EXORBITANT WATER RATES.

Some large manufacturing firms in San Francisco pay as much as $200 per month to the corporation for the water which they use. No better proof of the exorbitant character of the water rates could be adduced than the fact that private individuals have sunk artesian wells, built tankhouses and peddle the water around in wagons at a much cheaper rate than that charged by the Spring Valley Company. It is a law of trade that commodities can be furnished by wholesale much cheaper than by retail, but the water company of San Francisco has reversed this law. It is on a parallel with the case of a railroad company that would charge more for carrying freight than the same freight could be carried by ox team.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

The time will come within a few years when Fresno will have double its present population, and when the water supply question will have become one of serious moment. It may then be too late to act, and the water history of San Francisco may have to be repeated here. Now is the time when the people of Fresno should be looking around for a copious supply of pure, fresh water, to be owned and controlled by the city, and to be furnished at a nominal price—just sufficient to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs.

Several persons of a practical turn of mind have recently made some investigations into this subject, and they find that an abundant supply, sufficient for a population ten times as large as that now in Fresno, can be obtained from the San Joaquin river at an expense of less than half a million dollars.

THE ESTIMATE.

Here is a careful estimate made by a competent engineer of this city:

For 22 miles, 125,160 feet, of 24 inch steel pipe at $1.25 per foot	$156,450
Labor of laying the same at 50 cents per foot	62,580
Six thousand feet of tunneling at $10 per foot	60,000
Dam and reservoir	150,000
Total	$429,030

This will bring the water from the river to the city limits.

There is nothing in the law to prevent the citizens of Fresno from voting for the issuance of bonds for this or any other amount. It would be a tax which every citizen would cheerfully pay receiving an ample supply of water in return and at a lesser rate than that now paid by water consumers.

ANNEXATION.

Another great advantage of the city owning its own water supply would be the fact that it would be the means of bringing the various suburban additions into the city limits. Suburban property owners, under the present condition of affairs, will not vote for annexation, because annexation means an increase of taxation without police protection, street lights, street sprinkling, sewerage, free postal delivery, or any of the other advantages enjoyed by the residents of a city. But an ample water supply owned and controlled by the city and forever without the reach of private corporations or monopolies, and supplied at a rate sufficient to operate the works, would be an inducement sufficient to make the vote for annexation unanimous.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Dusty streets would then be a thing of the past. The Fire Department could be more economically placed upon an efficient footing, thus causing a large reduction in the rates of insurance. Steam fire engines would not be necessary, for their places would be taken by the cheaper hosecarts, and with proper stand-pipes and fireplugs, water could be thrown over the roofs of the highest buildings in town.

There would also be a plentiful supply of water for irrigation and for flushing the sewers. This last is a most important matter, for the lay of the land in and about this city is such that there is but little fall, and frequent and copious flushings will become absolutely necessary to preserve the present good sanitary condition of the town. Water for all these purposes, if purchased from a private corporation, will cost a good deal of money, and this cost will be continually increasing year by year.

The rates for private consumers have already been raised several times, and this raising will have to be repeated as the population becomes larger and as the demand for water increases. Under a system of city ownership all that would be collected would be sufficient to pay operating expenses and repairs, and the large profit that would otherwise flow into the pockets of private individuals would be distributed among the water taxpayers in the shape of reduced cost for the water supply.

THE BELDING CASE.

Evidence for the Defense Tending to Show an Alibi.

Walter J. Belding was placed on trial yesterday, on a charge of arson. The prosecution was represented by Assistant District Attorney Welsh and the defense by W. D. Grady.

Belding is accused of having set fire to a house in which he had fitted up a saloon on F street, near Merced.

The principal witness for the prosecution was William J. Crosby. He testified that Belding offered him some money if he would set fire to the place.

Mr. Grady took Crosby in hand and proceeded to flay him on the cross-examination. In response to Mr. Grady's tender inquiries, Mr. Crosby said that being an economical individual he had been sleeping in a shed back of Chinatown for the greater part of the time that he has been in this city, until recently, when kind friends who wanted to keep him here as a witness, paid his board and lodging at the Ogle House.

"How many pounds more do you weigh now than you did before you went to the Ogle House?" asked Mr. Grady.

Mr. Welsh objected to this question, the answer to which would probably be a first-class free advertisement of the excellence of the Ogle cuisine, and the Court, for purely legal reasons, decided that Mr. Crosby might keep that secret locked up in his bosom.

"What is your business?" asked Mr. Welsh.

"Harness maker," replied Crosby.

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Grady, who appeared to have become hard of hearing all at once, "Arson?"

"No, sir; harness maker."

"You used to run a good deal with Jim Bolton, didn't you?" asked Mr. Grady. "He went to the state prison from this county, didn't he?"

"I am not cognizant of that fact," responded Mr. Crosby with great hauteur.

The witness said further that he had informed the City Marshal after the fire that there was a conspiracy on foot to kill the witness.

"Mrs. Davis!" called Mr. Grady.

A middle-aged lady took her seat in the witness chair.

"Where do you live, Mrs. Davis?"

"My name is not Davis; it is Hughes."

"Oh, you have been married since the preliminary examination of the defendant?"

"I used to be Mrs. Davis, but my new husband is Mr. Hughes," responded the lady.

Mrs. Hughes testified that at the time of the fire Belding was lying up town sick with cholera morbus, contracted by drinking too much ice water. She dosed him on that occasion with cayenne pepper and plastered him with mustard.

The testimony will be resumed this morning.

CRUSTY AND BUSTER.

Much to the Disgust of the Belligerents No One Interferred.

Two gentlemen, who, for the purposes of this item, shall be called Messrs. Crusty and Buster, were enjoying a game of euchre in Austin's saloon a few nights ago.

It was a quiet, gentlemanly game, and a crowd of half a dozen spectators were kindly posting Messrs. Crusty and Buster how to play their hands.

"If you had played the queen that time instead of your ten spot, you'd have euchred him," said one.

Mr. Crusty, who had lost the game, surveyed the crowd with hauteur, and remarked with fine sarcasm:

"Is this a five-handed game, or a six and seven-handed one, I'd like to know? If I hadn't lost the game I'd a won it, would I? If I lose the game, I suppose you'll pay for the drinks? I think I'll engage some of you smart Alecks to show me how to play euchre."

"I don't think that would be a very bad idea, considering the way you played that last game," chimed Mr. Buster.

Mr. Crusty glared at his late opponent.

"O! I suppose you consider your remarks very gentlemanly?"

"Yes, I do."

"Yeh do?" sneered Crusty, very red in the face. "Some people wouldn't tumble if they were hit in the back of the neck with an Expositor editorial."

"Do you mean that for me, sah?" roared Mr. Buster, now thoroughly enraged.

"Damme, if I don't."

The crowd in great glee formed a ring. Buster squared off at Crusty and hopped alternately from one toe to the other. Crusty looked at him more in amazement than in anger, and then, walking up to him, deliberately hit Mr. Buster in the nose.

Buster seemed to be dazed and looked at Crusty in a reproachful way. Then Crusty walked out of the door.

Mr. Buster, when afterwards narrating the gory fight, remarked: "Much to the disgust of the belligerents none of the spectators interfered."

Hauling Wheat.

The grain hauling season is now at its height, and long lines of four, six and eight-horse teams wind into town along every public highway leading from all points of the compass to the great trading center of our county. The warehouses of this city are rapidly filling up, notwithstanding the heavy shipments of grain daily to the seaboard. One can get some idea of the rapidity with which wheat is being brought in from the fact that an average team of eight horses, with three wagons, under the charge of one man, hauls about 403 bushels, or twelve tons at a trip, and the daily arrival of grain teams numbers over 100. While the increased production of fruit and raisins in Fresno county has been almost phenomenal, there seems to be no falling off in the wheat crop.

Attention, Farmers!

If you have any Chickens, Ducks, Eggs, or Produce of any kind to sell, take them to Cummings & Higgins, Grocers, corner of K and Fresno streets, who pay the Best Prices for such things. They will sell you all kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries at prices lower than you have ever bought them in Fresno.

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THE TIGER BRAND.

Origin of Colonel Forsyth's Unique Trade Mark.

SAD FATE OF NERO PERIANO.

A Strange Hallucination That Resulted in a Most Horrible Death.

From the Daily of Thursday.

Nero Periano is dead. ...

When the commission merchant from boom land—the home of the orange, the grape and the town-lot craze, invaded Fresno for the purpose of purchasing the raisin product, Colonel Forsyth met Joe Goodman.

"Goodman," said the Colonel, "there are many strangers from abroad desirous of getting hold of our grapes. What will you take for your crop?"

Mr. Goodman mentioned a figure.

"I will take it at that price," replied the Colonel.

The contract was consummated.

NERO PERIANO.

Nero Periano, up to a few days ago, had had an uneventful history. Born in Italy he, when a mere child, came to this country, where he followed different occupations. During the past three years he has been in the employ of Colonel Forsyth.

After the Colonel had contracted for the crop of the Goodman vineyard, Periano was employed pasting labels. He was thus engaged when he met his death.

The work of pasting labels is purely mechanical. When Periano stepped off into the unknown—for subsequent facts substantiate the statement—he was adorning a piece of white paper, octagon in shape, with highly colored lithographs of a tiger. This piece of paper, ornamented in the manner described, was for the purpose of beautifying the boxes containing the choice raisins cured at and in the vicinity of the Colonel's vineyard. This line of goods is denominated the "Tiger Brand."

The Goodman ranch oracle narrates that it was late one evening when Colonel Forsyth reined up his foaming span of blacks. Mr. Goodman, hearing the clatter of horses' hoofs, opened the east door of his residence, and candle in hand surveyed the driveway.

"Hello, Colonel!" he said, as he held the lighted taper above his head, "is that you? Tie up and come in."

A LONG-DRAWN GAME.

The request was complied with. The Goodman ranch oracle fails ignominiously to state how many games of cribbage were played by Mr. Goodman and Colonel Forsyth. He also ignominiously fails to mention the quality and quantity of the refreshments served by the host, whether liquid or solid.

But the Goodman ranch oracle is very emphatic in his assertions that both Mr. Goodman and Colonel Forsyth retired when dawn streaked the eastern horizon and awoke when the sun was near his meridian. The Colonel rubbed his eyes and feverish brow.

"Joe," said he, "I've had the most dreadful presentiments in my sleep. I dreamt of nothing but tigers during the entire night."

Ominous was Mr. Goodman's silence.

Breakfast came, and it was eaten in silence. It was evident that Mr. Goodman's mind was occupied with great and perplexing thoughts. As the meal was about finished, he leaned well over the table and gazed intently at the Colonel, who was sitting opposite him. The Colonel was aware of his searching glances and became nervous.

THE FATAL SUGGESTION.

"Colonel," said Goodman, at last, "why not call one of your proposed brands of raisins, "The Tiger Brand?"

The Colonel brought his clenched fist down on the table with great force; the dishes rattled and a frightened look came over the face of the menial present. "Egad, Goodman, I'll do it!"

Nero Periano, aside from being industrious, was a temperate man. He never drank more or less than seven bottles of California wine a day. In respect to the number of bottles consumed he was very methodical.

He never carried what is colloquially called a jag. He was abstemious.

For three days did Nero Periano work pasting on the highly-colored lithographs of tigers without showing signs of the great strain which his mind must have suffered. On the morning of the fourth day he seemed confused; his conversation was disconnected.

Colonel Forsyth became alarmed, and sent for the doctor. Before he arrived Periano became a manic.

"See de tiga there! Whata, no see tiga! Taka de tiga away! Oh, de tiga, de tiga! He eata me uppa. Taka him away!" Were a few of the many exclamations which poor Periano uttered.

The unfortunate man with horrible visions of tigers upon his mind passed away.

The doctor said that Nero's death was caused by too much wine, while the oracle of Goodman's ranch stoutly asserts that his death was due to the ferocious tiger devouring the kid which ornaments Colonel Forsyth's tiger brand of incomparable Fresno raisins.

Board of Trade Contributions.

W. Kanstrap of Scandinavian Colony left at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday twenty pounds of dried peaches. P. E. Larson of Washington Colony sent in a box of sun-dried peaches of the Late Crawford variety. George E. Freeman also contributed a lot of dried peaches. All the fruit was extra large and fine and the donors have thousands of pounds of the same kind of fruit at home which shows the natural extra productive quality of Fresno soil.

The members of the Board of Trade are very anxious that contributions of fruit, wood, grain, minerals, etc., should be sent in every day.

The Arid Committee.

Notwithstanding the illness of Senator Regan of Texas, the Arid Lands Committee of the United States Senate will soon be on the move, although, owing to the large amount of territory they will be obliged to cover they will not remain for any great length of time in this state. On Thursday morning next it is their intention to visit the Union Iron Works (inspecting the cruiser Charleston) and various points of interest around the bay, and during the afternoon they will attend the Commercial Convention. Thursday night they will leave for the southern portion of the state, and on Friday morning they will inspect the works of the Crocker Irrigating Canal Company at Merced. Thence the committee will proceed to Fresno and study the great irrigation scheme which has reclaimed the lands in the vicinity of that city. On the same day the party will arrive in Tulare county, and on Saturday Bakersfield will receive their attention. Sunday will be passed in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Monday will be devoted to San Diego. From thence the committee will proceed to Riverside, San Bernardino and Yuma.—S. F. Report.

"A Parlor Match."

Of the "Parlor Match Combination," which will appear at Riggs theater next ...

"Mr. Hoyt's 'A Parlor Match' is one of that class of plays known as a musical-farce-comedy. In the hands of people without a keen sense of the ludicrous and a genius for expressing it, it would be the veriest rubbish. But Messrs. Evans and Hoey make the dry bones live. Each is excellent in his particular walk. The dryness of the one is only equalled by the smooth, oily humor of the other. They never roar their jokes; they never italicize their lines. Indeed some of the funniest features of last night's performance were so quietly gone through with that it is doubtful if one-half the audience noticed them; the pantomime, for instance, of Mr. Evans, when, reassured of the bodily presence in the drawer of Old Hoss, he quietly took a long and earnest pull at the bottle which he had avoided from the time of the tramp's unexpected appearance; and the carefulness with which Mr. Hoey chalked the bassoon with the mystic number '3' before bringing out its unearthly tones.

"Miss French as the Innocent was capital, and the rest of the company played in an acceptable manner. The costumes in the Sapho serenade were exquisite."

An Enthusiastic Democrat.

George W. Wellington, an employe of the Grand Central livery stables, was on Mariposa street last Tuesday night with a Cleveland campaign hat on. His ambition was to "celebrate" or to paint the town red, or something of that sort, for, as he told some of his friends, he was a Cleveland man, and he didn't care who knew it.

He went into Mahoney's saloon, near the old Farmers' Bank building, and while exemplifying his principles of Democracy, punched a hole in one of the glass doors with his bare fist. He was subsequently arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace and was lodged in jail all night. Yesterday he was brought up before Justice Hogue and was fined $21.60. Five dollar and sixty cents was for disturbing the peace, and the other was for smashing the glass door.

Measure for Measure.

In my review of Mrs. S. E. W's. article entitled "Nemesis," I simply desired to call the public attention to the fact that the sermon of Rev. Dr. DeWitt was fully in accord with the plain teaching of the Word of God, as found in the text: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." I wish now to have the readers judge for themselves whether or not Mrs. S. E. W., in her extended reply, has not unwittingly verified the truth of that text. Of course, she does not believe in the principle, measure for measure, but, practically, has she not sent back fully as much as she received?

A. D. S.

They Will Here on Friday.

Secretary Smith of the Fresno Board of Trade received a letter from J. M. Davies of San Francisco yesterday, in which he says: "The Senatorial Arid Land party will arrive in Fresno at 2 P. M. next Friday. They will want to see the effects of irrigation. I will telegraph you the exact hour when we get on the road." The distinguished visitors will probably remain in Fresno but a few hours, but during their stay they will be shown through the colonies and the principal vineyards by Thomas E. Hughes and others.

Still They Come.

Mr. George Monroe, formerly of the firm of Davenport & Monroe, of this city, is visiting old friends here for a day or so. Mr. Monroe is now located at Fresno, Cal., where he is proprietor of a prosperous drug business. California, according to Mr. Monroe's opinion, is the garden spot of the world, and he is very enthusiastic over California in particular and the Pacific slope in general.—Ravenna News, Nebraska.

A Fire at Sanger.

The two-story frame building used as a hotel by D. P. Blevins at Sanger was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The aggregate amount of insurance on the building and furniture is $3000. But little furniture was saved. How the fire started is unknown.

THE VALKYRIE BEATEN.

Time Allowance Gives a Race to the Yarana.

TORQUAY, August 28.—The regatta of the Royal Torquay Yacht Club was held to-day. The weather was fine, with veering wind from south-southeast to north-northwest, which was fresh from the start. In the race for yachts exceeding twenty tons rating, for a prize of £60, the Valkyrie, Yarana and Deerhound competed. The Valkyrie led throughout, but the Yarana managed to keep well after her, and after a race of five hours and a half, over a forty-mile course, the finishing times were: Valkyrie, 4h. 21m. 45s.; Yarana, 4h. 36m. 29s. On time allowances the Yarana won by 28 seconds.

CHINESE ADMIRERS.

The Repeal of the Exclusion Act Demanded.

NEW LONDON, Conn., August 28.—A resolution adopted by a peace meeting at Mystic, Conn., to-day declares the Chinese Exclusion Act to be a "Violation of the right of all to freedom and a national disgrace and provocation of war," and calls on Congress for its repeal.

The Woman's Relief Corps.

MILWAUKEE, August 28.—The Woman's Relief Corps, National Department, held its annual convention to-day. Among the speakers was Mrs. Logan. Generals Consignecy Ewing and Longstaff presented the association with a gavel made from a table on which General Grant worked in the tannery.

A CHANCE FOR A ROW.

A British Admiral Disregards the German Flag.

THE ARID LANDS COMMITTEE.

Florence Blythe on the Stand—Races at Petaluma and Chico—Neagle's Case.

...Victoria... Admiral Heneage in forcibly towing the German bark Hustede from her anchorage in Esquimalt harbor to the harbor entrance. The Hustede was anchored at the coal jetty, prior to discharging her last hundred tons of coal. The Admiral sent word for Captain Reimers to move his vessel out, as he desired to anchor his war vessel. This the Captain refused to do, and despite his protests and the fact that the German flag floated at the masthead, the Admiral sent steam launches to tow her out to the entrance. After consultation with the harbor and pilotage authorities it was decided to tow her back to-morrow, unless prevented by force.

THE IRRIGATORS.

The Canal System Approved by the Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—R. J. Hinton, of the Senate Arid Land Committee, said to-day that the committee has everywhere had to combat the idea that Congress is represented by the Senators now investigating, and that it intends to enter upon the task of constructing irrigation works. On the contrary, the Senators are of the opinion that when the surveying and segregating of the irrigable from the non-irrigable lands is done, the work of Congress will be properly accomplished. Mr. Hinton further said that nowhere in its journey have the committee found irrigation works of any but the most indemnatory character. He spoke approvingly, however, of the system of irrigation by ditches in Utah, by which it became impossible for individuals to acquire possession of large areas of irrigated land.

THE RUSH.

Particulars of the Capture of the Sealing Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—A letter was received from an officer of the United States steamer Richard Rush, by the steamer St. Paul, which arrived from Gunalaska last night, stating that on August 16th the Rush captured the British sealing schooner Siby off Vancouver while taking seals in Behring Sea. The schooner was searched and 800 skins found, which were placed on board the Rush. A prize crew of one man was placed on board, and the Siby sent to Sitka. The seized sealers will have their cases tried in the Alaskan District Courts. The Rush will proceed to San Francisco when relieved by the Bear at Ounalaska. In all there have been fourteen sealers boarded by the Rush and warned to keep out of Behring Sea, besides six captures. The St. Paul brought down 100,000 sealskins.

NEAGLE'S CASE.

The State Left Without Any Legal Representative.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The case of Deputy Marshal David Neagle was taken up in the United States Circuit to-day for the purpose of fixing a time for taking testimony and hearing the arguments on the question of jurisdiction of the Federal Court. Mr. Turner, one of the attorneys representing the state, announced that, as both of his colleagues had retired from the case, he would follow their example. He said the attorneys were engaged only to argue the question of jurisdiction, and he did not care to take any testimony in the habeas corpus proceedings. This leaves the state without any counsel in the Neagle case. Further hearing was postponed until next Tuesday.

THE BLYTHE CASE.

Florence Identifies the Letters She Received From Her Papa.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—Florence Blythe occupied the witness stand during the trial of the Blythe case to-day. Judge Boalt questioned her in regard to all letters she had written to Thomas Blythe and those she had received from him. She identified them all and explained where she had written them, and where she had received others. She also testified that she came to this country from England in 1883, and that while she had never seen Blythe while living, she had viewed his remains at the undertaker's. The witness was cross-examined as to her early life and her knowledge of Joseph Ashcroft, and the case was then continued until to-morrow. It has been stated that she will be the last witness examined on her side of the case.

THE SEALERS.

Vice-Consul Marvin Not Interested in the Schooners.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 28.—The report that Vice-Consul Marvin of Victoria is interested in the seized sealing schooners is incorrect. E. B. Marvin, ship chandler and part owner of the Sapphire, and Consul Marvin are different persons. Frank, who has been mentioned as such, is not the owner of the schooner Black Diamond. He is a citizen of the United States and was a partner of her former owner, but the vessel is now owned by Morris of Massachusetts, who is a British subject. All the sealing schooners which have cleared at the custom house for Behring Sea this year are registered by British subjects.

THE WINE CROP.

It Will Not Be as Large as Was Estimated Previously.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The Merchant and Viticulturist newspaper estimates that the wine product of California will not exceed 12,000,000 gallons this year. This is a reduction of 8,000,000 gallons from the early estimate of year's vintage. The reduction is due partly to damage by sunburn and mildew, and more especially to the fact that the drying of wine grapes will absorb probably 2,000,000 gallons, while 4,000,000 gallons will go into the still. The same paper estimates that the state will produce 10,000,000 gallons of brandy this year.

Cheap Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—This afternoon the cargo of the American ship Armenia, which was burned in the Port Costa fire, was sold at auction in the Merchants' Exchange. Six thousand, four hundred and eighty-two sacks of wheat brought but $75. The wreck of the British ship Honanwar, also burned at the same time, was sold for $8100, while the cargo, consisting of 16,000 sacks of wheat, brought $600.

THE TURF.

Petaluma and Chico Enjoy a Day's Good Sport.

PETALUMA, August 28.—The first race to-day was for district yearlings. Annabell won, Nellie K. second and Starlight, the favorite, third. Time, 2:30.

The next race was trotting, free for all two-year-olds. ...

In the 2:20 class trotting race for a purse of $1000, the first heat was won by Palo Alto and the second and third heats by Bay Rose; the fourth heat and race was won by Palo Alto, Bay Rose distanced. Best Time, 2:20½.

In a race for the 2:25 class of pacers, purse $500, Longworth won in two straight heats, Edwin C. second, Racquet third.

CHICO, August 28.—The first event to-day was trotting, free for all district three-years-olds; mile heats, three in five, purse $350. Annie E. won in three straight heats. Best time, 2:53.

The next was a trotting race, 2:30 class, free for all, mile heats; purse $400. Redwood took the first heat, Almonta the second and Addie E. the next three heats. Best time, 2:25.

The last event was a trotting race 2:40 class, for stallions owned in the district. Almont won, Stranger second. Time, 2:34½.

Fire at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—A fire broke out in the business part of Oakland this evening, and the block bounded by Webster and Franklin, and Twelfth Thirteenth streets was destroyed. The Dietz Opera-house caught fire, but the flames were extinguished. The loss at present estimate exceeds $40,000.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The fire originated in Boynton's carpenter shop on Thirteenth street, and a two-story lodging-house, Leris' carpet-beating establishment, a row of wooden stores, comprising Fitzsimmon's saloon, Walker's carpenter shop, Stahlecke & Marck's blacksmith shop, Ballantyne's piano store and the old Grand Central livery stables, and a two-story building, 75x100 feet, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $12,000; insurance small.

A Desperado Escapes.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—A special from Santa Ana says: Word has just reached here that a posse, in search of the deperado, Silvestro Morales, surrounded him in a house in a canyon near here, but Morales jumped from the window, mounted a horse and escaped. Several shots were fired at him. It is understood that the girl who was with him was rescued.

A Horse Trainer Injured.

SANTA ROSA, August 28.—To-day at the race track, while Wyman Murphy was driving Maud M., attached to a sulky, and Ernest Pulker was riding the colt Mark L., the horses collided, and Pulker was seriously injured, being kicked in the stomach. Mark L. was badly hurt.

Th Senators at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, August 28.—The Senate Committee on Arid Lands, with the accompanying party, visited this city this afternoon. They were met on their arrival by a delegation of citizens and driven about the city and surburbs. They left for San Francisco at 5 o'clock.

Annual Target Practic.

MODESTO, August 28.—Company D, Sixth Infantry, National Guard, held their annual target practice to-day. Fifty-one members participated, and an average of 38 per cent was made.

Bailiff Appointed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—Charles H. Eldred of Sacramento was to-day appointed bailiff of the state railroad commission, vice Louis Montgomery, resigned.

A LONG CHASE.

Hunting for the "Black Bart" of Wisconsin.

HURLEY, Wis., August 28.—Scores of men are scouring the woods for a desperate robber and murderer, whose deeds on the line of the Milwaukee & Northern and Wisconsin Central Railways and on the highways of Shawano county have made him a terror to this part of Wisconsin.

His desperate acts of the last five months show that he is a man of nerve, is heavily armed and knows how to handle his weapons. After the cold-blooded murder of one passenger and the mortal wounding of another on the Gogerbic road yesterday, he will be probably shot down on sight.

Holzhay, the man wanted, is the Jesse James of Wisconsin. His desperate acts would fill a book. They began in April and May of this year, when the stage running between Antigo and Shawano was robbed repeatedly and by a single highwayman. The mail pouches were slit open and valuable registered mail packages abstracted.

Nothing more was heard of the man till May 20th, when a passenger train on the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad was entered at Pike by a man who proved to be the highwayman. He began at the front of the train and worked his way to the rear, rifling every passenger aboard by the aid of a revolver.

Big rewards for the highwayman's capture being offered by the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, the authorities of the county and the Postoffice Department brought numerous detectives to the district. It was learned that the robber's name was Riemund Holzhay, and that he was well known through the pineries of Northern Wisconsin and the border counties of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

He never wore a mask or attempted any disguise, and, although the detectives heard almost daily of his appearance at some lumber camp or backwoods settlement, they never succeeded in catching sight of him but once. His intimate acquaintance with the forest and woodcraft stood him in good stead, and when heard of at one point his next appearance would be at a place a score or more miles distant on the day following.

Notwithstanding his numerous friends and his knowledge of woodcraft, Holzhay found the country growing too hot for him, but he succeeded in eluding the detectives. When they thought him surely trapped he walked 100 miles through the forest to Rhinelander and took a train for the West.

In his operations the highwayman displayed great shrewdness and courage, holding up a stage or train single-handed and succeeding by sheer force.

THE "MARINE" WINS.

Dempsey Knocked Out in the Thirty-Second Round.

A VERY HARD-FOUGHT CONTEST.

The G. A. R. Reunion at Milwaukee—A Blaze in the Ohio State Prison.

to a finish between Jack Dempsey and George La Blanche for a purse of $5500, $500 to go to the loser, took place at the new rooms of the California Athletic Club to-night. The fight created unusual interest, and the rooms were crowded at an early hour. Dempsey's seconds were Denny Costigan and Dave Campbell, and La Blanche's seconds were John Donaldson and Paddy Gorman. Hiram Cook acted as referee. More than an hour was occupied by the preliminary set-tos between local pugilists. When the two men appeared they were given an enthusiastic reception. The master of ceremonies announced that the contest was not for the middle-weight championship, as La Blanche weighed 161 pounds and Dempsey 151 pounds.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

First round—La Blanche led with his right, but Dempsey avoided the blow by jumping back. La Blanche again led, catching Dempsey lightly in the wind. A clinch followed.

Second round—Dempsey opened with a short blow on the Marine's chin. A clinch followed, during which La Blanche caught Dempsey in the side. As soon as they broke away, Dempsey landed a good right-hander on the Marine's jaw. A short clinch followed, and the Marine slipped to the floor.

Third round—Dempsey reached the Marine's neck and received a hard one in the breast in return. In half a minute Dempsey landed one on La Blanche's chin, which caused the latter to stagger a little.

Fourth round—Dempsey got in two light blows on La Blanche's head. During the clinch which followed Dempsey came near going to the floor. A moment before the round closed Dempsey again landed on the Marine's chin. La Blanche responded with a vigorous rush, falling with Dempsey against the ropes.

Fifth round—The men clinched and the Marine threw the Nonpareil to the floor amid a storm of mingled hisses and applause. Some sharp fighting at close range followed.

Sixth round—The Marine, amid a storm of hisses, lifted Dempsey on his hips and tried to throw him to the floor.

Seventh round—La Blanche made a vicious lunge, and landed lightly on Dempsey's jaw. The latter responded with two left-handers on La Blanche's chin.

Eighth round—Dempsey landed with much force on the Marine's ear. A clinch followed, and as the men broke away, La Blanche struck Dempsey a stinging blow on the jaw, which staggered the latter.

Ninth round—La Blanche opened with a rush, and clinched with the Nonpareil and threw him heavily to the floor. Another cry of foul was raised, but was not sustained. Dempsey gave the Marine a sharp uppercut, but the latter caught Dempsey well on the neck a moment later.

Tenth round—La Blanche again attempted to rush the fight, but in two of these efforts Dempsey struck him staggering blows on the jaw, which caused him to be more careful. After the gong had rung for the close of round La Blanche struck Dempsey a hard blow on the face, and then retired to his corner. Dempsey walked over to him and landed a hard one on the Marine's neck, which made the latter groggy. Loud cries of foul were heard on every side and great confusion ensued. The referee would not allow the claim.

The eleventh and twelfth rounds were a series of clinches and tumbles.

Thirteenth round—Dempsey landed heavily with his right on La Blanche's jaw, followed with a hard right-hander on the ribs.

Fourteenth round—Dempsey repeated his attack on the Marine's jaw, and the latter appeared to be a little unsteady, but sent in two hard right-handers.

In the sixteenth round La Blanche started in to assume the aggressive, but several lively clinches followed, in which he had the worst of it. Near the close Dempsey landed with his right with an awful force on the other's nose. The exchanges were about even.

Nineteenth round—Dempsey opened with three well-aimed blows on the Marine's neck. Before the close he had put four more in the same place, the last of which sent the Marine heavily to the floor, being the first knockdown.

From the twentieth to the twenty-sixth rounds the Marine, though evidently suffering from the punishment he had received, struck out viciously, but Dempsey avoided him and continued hammering the Marine on the neck, below the chin.

In the twenty-sixth round Dempsey forced the Marine in his corner and pounded him on the neck until the latter staggered around like a drunken man, and a knockout seemed to be approaching. Before the round closed, however, La Blanche rallied, and whirling completely around, caught Dempsey a hard one in the deck.

Several vicious blows by Dempsey were the only features of the twenty-seventh round, and the few following rounds the Marine did little except to stand up well under the fierce slogging he received in the neck. In the thirtieth round, however, he gave Dempsey a terrific right-hander on the chest, which seemed to stagger the latter for a moment, but he recovered, and showered half a dozen blows on the Marine's head, and in the latter's efforts to escape he slipped to the floor.

The thirty-first round was exceedingly tame, but when the men came up for the thirty-second round, Dempsey attempted to force matters. He was by far the fresher man of the two, and with but few exceptions had had the fight all his own way up to the present time. He forced La Blanche into his corner and pounded him unmercifully. The latter received staggering blows on the head and neck, but stood up under them well. The men gradually worked to the center of the ring, and, while Dempsey still continued to find La Blanche's neck, the latter wheeled around suddenly and caught Dempsey a terrific blow on the jaw. The Nonpareil went down like a shot. He fell heavily upon his face, and the blood spurted from his mouth upon the floor. For ten seconds, amid intense excitement, Dempsey struggled bravely to rise, but before he had reached his feet, weak and staggering, the time had expired, and the referee awarded the fight to La Blanche.

HER HARD FATE.

Mrs. Maybrick Visited by Her Mother.

LIVERPOOL, August 28.—The Baroness von Roque, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, visited her daughter in the Walton Jail to-day, when an interview of a very painful character took place. The Baroness was conducted by the Warden to the grated room where ... throughout the interview, was brought in.

The convict, who was attired in ordinary prison garb, had been brought from the hospital to see her mother. She was in a very weak and emaciated condition, and the Baroness firmly believes that her daughter will not long survive if she is left in prison.

So overcome was the Baroness that she could scarcely speak, and very little was said on either side. Mrs. Maybrick, whose conversation turned on her children, protested her innocence and expressed the hope that the public would believe it, too, and help her for the sake of her children.

The Baroness says that she will not leave England until her daughter is free.

A BIG BLAZE.

A Disastrous Fire in the Ohio State Prison.

COLUMBUS, August 28.—The factory building occupied by the Columbus Chair Company, the Columbus Bolt Works and a large warehouse in the Ohio Penitentiary were burned this evening. The loss is $10,000. On account of lack of water and high wind it seemed for a time that the flames would devastate the space inside the prison walls, which is crowded with factory buildings.

The scenes at the penitentiary were exciting. The prisoners were locked in their cells, but the lights had not been put out, and the greatest consternation prevailed. Thousands of people assembled outside the walls and watched the conflagration. The greatest excitement prevailed also among those working inside the walls. Adjoining the chair factory were the gas works which supply all the state buildings with gas. The gasometer, containing many cubic feet of gas, was scorched by the flames, and an explosion was momentarily expected, but fortunately was averted.

THE REUNION.

General Sherman Makes a Speech to the Old Boys.

MILWAUKEE, August 28.—About 200 regimental reunions were held this afternoon at the National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Veterans. The men passed in review before General Sherman, who made a brief speech, which he said was the last he would ever make. During the speech he said: "We have passed through one crisis of our country's history. I do not see any chance for another, but no one knows the future. Bring up your children to love and venerate the old soldier who fought in 1861 and 1865, and make them uncover their heads when they see that banner which you followed in the days that tried us to the utmost. Let us venerate that old flag, and love our country, and love each other and stand by each other."

General Russell A. Alger was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. by acclamation to-night. This afternoon Boston was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Hon. James Campbell Nominated for Governor.

DAYTON, August 28.—The Democratic state convention met in the rink this morning. In the preliminary declamations the mention of the name of Grover Cleveland as the noblest and greatest of living Democrats, called forth long and continued applause. Hon. M. D. Harter of Richland county was made Permanent Chairman.

Nominations for Governor were next in order, and on the second ballot the name of Hon. James Campbell of Butler county was nominated. Campbell was sent for and a brief recess taken.

After reassembling the ticket was completed with the nomination of William Vance Marquis for Lieutenant-Governor, and after nominating other officers the convention adjourned.

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

They Are Supposed to Have Been Editors of a Paper.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 28.—The train men on the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad train arriving here to-night report that they saw two dead negroes swinging to the limbs of trees a few miles this side of Meridian. They were told in Meridian that two of the incendiary editors of the Independent, who were run out of Selma, Ala., last week, were caught there last night, and it is supposed that they were lynched. It is impossible to get any of the particulars.

A NEW ASTEROID.

It Is Discovered by an Astronomer at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., August 28.—On Sunday night, about midnight, Dr. Peters of Hamilton College discovered a small planet of the Asteroid group. Its position was found by comparison with 50 Aquari, to be 22 hours 15 minutes 13 seconds of right ascension, and 14 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds of south declination. Its brightness is that of a star of the tenth magnitude, and its number in the group will be 287. A pretty strong motion to the south was ascertained during the observations.

TREASURE TROVE.

A Lot of Ancient Coins Found in a Cellar.

ST. AUGUSTINE, August 28.—This city is in a fever of excitement to-day over the discovery of hidden Spanish coins in an old house, which is being torn down. There were fifty-two gold coins, the latest date being 1800. So great was the excitement the police with difficulty kept the crowd from "staking out claims" in the cellar. The lot has been securely fenced in, and guards are patrolling the inclosure to-night.

The Editors' Convention.

DETROIT, August 28.—At the second day's session of the National Editorial Association, the Hon. E. A. Snively of Springfield, Ill., read a paper on "public printing," condemning the Postoffice Department for entering into competition with job printers in printing what he said was practically business cards on stamped envelopes.

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in Advance.........$2.5
Six Months, " " $1.5

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Fresno is one of the liveliest cities on the coast.

If you don't get The Republican you don't get the news.

Justice demands that Black Bart and Jimmy Hope be imprisoned for life.

With apples selling at present prices, mountain land ought to be in great demand.

The Montana capitol will evidently be located in whichever city has the largest sack, sack, sack.

The salt trust which thought it owned the salt of the earth seems to have figured not wisely.

It pays to advertise in The Republican. See the statement of Maxey & the great San Joaquin Valley.

The members of the committee having charge of the relief fund may very properly be classed as Johnstown sufferers.

Corporal Tanner evidently thinks that every soldier who is entitled to a pension should receive it. Tanner is right.

The new Southern Pacific depot will be one of the best in the state, and an undeniable concession to the present and future greatness of the city.

Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir seems to invigorate—when it doesn't kill. Alternate follies rule the day, and the question of the hour is, "What next?"

Edward Atkinson says "No one can measure the productive capacity of an acre of land." Mr. Atkinson evidently referred to the irrigated land of Fresno.

The Sacramento Law and Order League announces that it will prohibit gambling this year at the State Fair. The firmness and emphasis of the expression are refreshing.

The Charleston developed a speed of over nineteen knots an hour, but failed to keep it up for the required time—four hours. No doubt the requirements will be met in future trials.

The press rooms and subscription lists of The Republican are always open for inspection by advertisers. We have nothing to conceal. Our circulation speaks for itself.

Fresno county's products should be handsomely represented at the Mechanics Fair, which opens to-night in San Francisco. There is yet time to prepare an exhibit.

The Philadelphia Press says: "It is not easy to see the justice of the objection raised by Californians to Chinese transit." The editor of the Press should inform himself concerning the matter.

Corporal Tanner has announced that he will not be a candidate for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, and General Alger and Private Dalzeil are now the most prominent candidates.

When real estate men publicly announce that they were enabled by means of advertising to earn $1000 in July, the dullest month in the year, it will be seen that it pays to advertise—in The Republican.

Smallpox is raging in Sorocco, New Mexico. If this disease ever gets started in San Francisco's Chinatown, an epidemic will result that will be more terrible than the dreaded yellow fever of the South.

English capitalists have recently invested over $30,000,000 in American breweries. The tendency of consumers in the United States is to increase the consumption of malt liquors at the expense of spirituous.

The freight rates upon dried prunes have been advanced from $1.20 per hundred in carload lots, the rate for prunes in sacks, to $1.40 per hundred. Shippers can, however, still save $56 per car by shipping in sacks instead of boxes.

The penalty for starting a fire upon Government timber land should be doubled or trebled, and a reward offered to informers. The man who burns standing timber commits a crime for which there is really no adequate punishment.

The death of Boss Higgins has created a great stir among local politicians in San Francisco who desire to secure power. This seems to be the burden of all the newspaper comments upon his death. Surely such a man has lived in vain.

A syndicate is preparing to plant 200 acres in Southern California with approved varieties of figs. Figs are even more profitable than raisins, and it has been proved that figs bear as heavily in Fresno county as in any other portion of the world.

The Japanese bamboo is extensively used in the United States for the manufacture of fine trout rods, and commands a high price. It would grow in the rich irrigated soil of Fresno even better than it does in Japan, and its culture would be very profitable.

Laundry work is to be taught in the London public schools. Carpenter work, sewing, music, Latin, Greek, French, German and Italian are already taught, and perhaps history, geography, grammar, and the English language will yet receive attention.

A small boy of Spokane Falls discovered a burning railroad bridge and flagged an approaching train with his red undershirt. He should not only receive a life pass good on all roads, but should be provided for handsomely by the railroad company.

Joseph Neumann of San Francisco, has discovered that silk worms will eat the leaves of cascara sagrada. He thinks this a very important discovery. Neumann knows a great deal about politics, but very little about worms. Silk worms will eat most any kind of leaves, but it has been demonstrated that the best silk is made from the leaves of the mulberry tree. The latter plant is vastly more plentiful in this state than cascara sagrada, which is a native plant, of very slow growth.

WHAT MAKES CITIES GROW.

Professor Richard T. Ely has attempted in his "Problems of To-day," to explain "What Makes Cities Grow." The learned Professor states in effect that cities grow when they are pleasant places to live in, and when the opportunities of life are better there than elsewhere. While these statements are correct, their force will not be apparent unless the causes which lead up to them are explained. Many towns which possess many natural advantages, are not pleasant places in which to live, because of the lack of enterprise. A thorough-going business man doesn't care to live in a town where there is no enterprise and no trade. A cool, invigorating atmosphere even, will not atone for unimproved streets, rickety buildings, poor sidewalks, and impure water.

Public enterprise is never present where private enterprise is lacking. The condition of public works unerringly reflects the opinion of private citizens. Private enterprise begets public enterprise, and clean, well-paved streets, an abundance of pure water, thoroughly equipped fire departments, and handsome, substantial buildings, attract [illegible] men. Those whose calling [illegible] These are found, climate being equal, in those cities where the greatest enterprise is manifested.

The quality of the water and the cheapness of supply are always taken into consideration by thoughtful men, and the fuel supply also demands consideration. Climate is still more important. All these factors may be, and in fact often are, retired in favor of cities whose citizens display marked enterprise.

Communication is one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of city and country. As far as the people are concerned, there can scarcely exist too much competition of common carriers. Railroads are great civilizers. Water communication is always a check upon extortionate railroad charges. Fortunate, indeed, are those cities which have both river and rail facilities—if their citizens are alive to the opportunities presented. Railroad competition tends to build up any section.

As previously stated, climate, soil, and water are important, but it may be claimed with assurance that all these are useless when unaided by enterprise.

The combined assessment rolls of Riverside and San Bernardino foot up $7,295,265 worth of property in the two cities. Fresno contains $8,859,800 worth of assessable property within her boundaries, and does not contain more than one-half the number of acres within the limits of either one of her southern neighbors. We grow our oranges and raisins outside the city limits up here.—Fresno Republican.

The Republican is a little off in its figures. The San Bernardino assessment roll foots up $3,751,070, with only one mile square, and if the limits were extended so as to include all the lands subdivided into lots and blocks—say three miles square—the assessment would be double that amount. Riverside is assessed at $5,540,270 or a total of $9,310,340 for the two cities. If San Bernardino should take in the suburbs as noted above, the assessment of the two cities would amount to $12,000,000.—San Bernardino Times.

We accept the correction. And yet, if Fresno included within its limits as much land as Riverside does, the assessed valuation would be twice as great as it is at present.

The opening of the bids for the construction of five new cruisers developed the fact that out of the twelve firms having facilities for performing the work, only two bid. The Bath Iron Works of Bath, Maine, offered to build the three 2000-ton vessels at $780,000 apiece, or $80,000 over the legal price. William Cramp & Sons proposed to charge $875,000 each for those ships, and $1,225,000 each, or $125,000 over the limit, for the cruisers of 3000 tons. This unmistakably indicates collusion between ship-building firms, and an attempt to secure large sums of money in excess of a legitimate margin above the cost construction. This excess would no doubt be divided among the members of the ring. We regret to notice that the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, seems to be in collusion with the alleged combination.

Illinois papers announce that those who rent land in that state for the purpose of raising wheat, oats or corn, can scarcely pay their rents and feed their families. Landlords there were formerly satisfied with two-fifths; now tenants in in the vicinity of Clinton are compelled to pay one-half of the crop for rent, or from $3.50 to $4 per acre cash. Farmers near Midland City this year only received 21 cents per bushel, net, for oats. The average crop is not more than forty bushels per acre. This would give a yield of $8.40 per acre, and if the rent is figured at $3.75 per acre, the total cost would not be far from $7.65 per acre. When less than forty bushels per acre is obtained, oat-raising in Illinois is certainly not profitable for those who pay rent.

The quarterly report of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company shows that the net earnings during the past three months have been increased $1,105,512. R. W. Snow, who was prominently connected with the nearly consummated purchase of the Laundry Farm road at Oakland, says that President Strong has abandoned none of his plans for the upbuilding of the system, but has simply postponed them until sufficient money has been earned to guarantee the success of any undertaking deemed necessary. One of those plans certainly was to reach San Francisco. When the road recovers from its temporary embarassment no doubt this object will be attained.

After several years of inactivity, grading has again been commenced upon the California & Nevada Railroad. The road was completed to San Pablo several years ago. The route was surveyed from Oakland to San Pablo, and down the San Pablo canyon to Walnut Creek, thence south by way of Danville, Alamo and Dublin to Pleasanton, from there to Livermore, and then into the San Joaquin valley by way of Corral Hollow. The route across the San Joaquin valley was straight and the road was headed for the Sonora pass, and into Nevada by that route. The opinion prevailed at that time that the road would connect with the Carson & Colorado Railroad in Nevada, which would in turn connect with the Denver & Rio Grande. Another survey has since been made, which extends from Walnut Creek north to Mt. Diablo, instead of south of it as before, to Concord, and from there to Clayton, and thence into the San Joaquin valley by way of the Marsh Creek canyon, touching at Byron, and from there across the tules to Stockton, and down to a connection with the old survey. Homer, of the Stockton, Fresno & Southern, it will be remembered, stated that he could reach San Francisco by this route.

A SORRY SPECTACLE.

The Republican respectfully recommends for appointment to the vacancy now existing in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Hon. John Lawrence Sullivan of Boston; for the position of Bailiff, the Hon. Red-Handed Mike of Montana, and for Doorkeeper, the Hon. Jack the Ripper of Whitechapel.

These recommendations are made with the belief that they will be indorsed by the Bar Association of Fresno county. This association is composed of members of a profession who are sworn to support the courts, the constitution and the laws of the land.

That portion of the profession represented by the Fresno bar refused yesterday [illegible] most unqualified terms any attempts, whether by threats of personal violence or by open assault or in any other manner whatever, to intimidate the Bench or the Judges thereof, and when such an attempt is made by an officer of the Court whose special duty it is to maintain its honor and independence, it merits our particular condemnation.

This amendment was voted down by a majority of eleven in a total vote of twenty-five. It was voted down because eighteen lawyers of the twenty-five had agreed to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of a lawyer who had been killed while making an assault upon a Justice of the Supreme Court, in his seventy-sixth year, because that Justice had decided against his client.

It is a blot upon the good name of Fresno county, that the Bar Association has made such an exhibition of itself before the world.

San Francisco has been invaded by a vast number of crickets. One would not expect to find in leading dailies such silly twaddle as has appeared concerning the matter. The following, from the Examiner, concedes to superstition an importance unworthy of the age and its enlightenment:

But whatever the annoyance for the time being, let householder and shopkeeper beware of raising an unkind hand against the visitants. From time immemorial the cricket has been regarded as a mascot. His presence, especially by the fireside, has been held to bring good luck. To kill a cricket is as deliberate a challenge to the fates as to start on a voyage on a Friday, or to be one of thirteen at dinner, or to look deliberately at the moon over the left shoulder, or to shoot a black cat.

The newspapers of the Southern states are commenting generally upon the fact that cotton-growing in California is a pronounced success. They think the price offered by the Oakland Cotton Mills ought to result in the extensive cultivation of cotton in California. A quick cash market is a great desideratum, but the profit resulting from the growing of cotton would probably not be more than $60 per acre. This would be better than grain-growing, but the net income from Fresno raisin vineyards, for instance, greatly exceeds that sum. Orange groves, fig orchards, peaches, apricots, olives, and prunes are all more profitable than cotton.

Henry Villard is a Napoleon of finance. His proposition to blanket the Northern Pacific with a mortgage of $160,000,000 has taken the breath of his colleagues, but the proposition grows in favor with acquaintance. Money is the moving power. Immensity of interest secures the very lowest prices in the purchase of supplies and the payment of interest. And with $160,000,000 an able financier can construct roads with ten times that amount. If Villard does not allow himself to become in any way entangled with foreign banking houses he will acquire the wealth of the Vanderbilts.

The statement made by Lieutenant Wood, of the United States Navy, that the work of missionaries in China has been absolutely without any good result, is no doubt unwarranted. A very few natives have been converted, the cost for each conversion probably being $2000. The interests of American working men have been greatly injured by well-meaning but misguided missionaries. There are heathens nearer home, and there will be more of them if they are taught the English language by the missionaries.

The citizens of Antioch usually enjoy good health, notwithstanding the fact that the water they drink is obtained from the river into which the city of Stockton drains its sewage. The occasional cases of indisposition which are met with are revulsions of nature, resulting from the inadvertent perusal of editorials in the Ledger. This indicates that sewage has different degrees of vileness. While one kind may be consumed without great danger, another may invite disease or death.

Two more British sealers have been seized by the revenue cutter Rush, in Behring Sea, and the settlement of the question as to whether Behring Sea is an open or closed sea will thus be brought up for consideration in the near future. If it is a closed sea the British will lose their vessels, and if it is an open sea the United States will have to pay for the vessels seized. The intention of the Administration to claim the sea for the United States is pronounced.

One of Brigham Young's daughters says polygamous families are happier than monogamous families. She declares that she loved all her father's wives, and has an intense admiration for her brothers and sisters. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and the world at large will forever refuse to admire a woman that is willing to make of herself community property.

King Malietoa has been taken back to the Samoan Islands, and will resume his place at the head of his people. The German authorities have informed him that he may henceforth do as he pleases, and they will not interfere. This was very considerate, in the view of the fact that the Conference decided that such a course must be pursued.

OUR ARID COTEMPORARY.

The State Board of Trade—so called—has appointed a committee to instruct the Senate Committee on Arid Lands in reference to California's irrigation needs. We do not find among the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee, a single man who has any practical knowledge of irrigation, or who has been prominently identified with that interest. We can pick out a hundred farmers on our own plains who know more about the subject in a minute than the Committee selected by the State Board will ever know.—Expositor.

That we have in Fresno county farmers who have an extensive and practical knowledge of irrigation is beyond dispute. The appointment of one of them upon the Committee would have been a well-deserved concession to the development and growing importance of our irrigation system. There are fifty-three counties in the state, however, and but nine members of the Committee. Hence it will be seen that many important districts must be represented by members of adjoining counties. When the Expositor says: "We do not find among the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee a single man who has any practical knowledge of irrigation, or who has been prominently identified with that interest," it not only maintains its reputation for violating the [illegible] of some of the foremost men of the state.

The Committee mentioned consists of M. M. Estee, W. H. Mills, F. H. Cunningham, E. W. Jones, L. M. Holt, Wm. Thompson, C. C. Wright, Jesse D. Carr and N. P. Chipman.

C. C. Wright is the author of the Wright bill. There are few men in the United States who have devoted as much attention to the study of irrigation as has Mr. Wright. Certainly the only man in California who can claim to be equally well informed upon the subject is William Ham Hall.

L. M. Holt was for many years editor of one of the leading horticultural papers in the state, and has been connected with several important irrigation schemes. His knowledge is the result of many years' study and practical experience.

Jesse D. Carr has an extensive and practical knowledge of irrigation.

William H. Mills, the land agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, will never find it necessary to inquire at the Expositor office for information concerning irrigation, nor will any other member of the Committee.

A "little" knowledge, driveler, is a dangerous thing.

Yesterday's edition of the San Francisco Chronicle contained a history of the irrigation question and a review of the wonderful changes that have been wrought in California with its aid. A great deal of statistical and historical matter has thus been brought together that will greatly aid the Arid Lands Committee, and prove valuable to all who are interested in irrigation and the wonderful developments which are obtained wherever it has been introduced. The climate, soil and water of California form a combination that cannot be equalled.

Captain Francis Greene in an article in Harper's Weekly entitled "Roads and Road Building," says that asphalt is as cheap, as durable, and as safe as granite. Asphalt or bituminous rock pavement saves a great deal of power which would be necessary in case cobble pavements were used. The force required to draw one ton on various surfaces is shown to be as follows: Iron, 10 pounds; asphalt, 15; wood, 21; best stone blocks, 33; inferior stone blocks, 50; average cobbles, 90; macadam, 100; earth, 200.

The Stockton Mail has always upheld Mrs. Terry's cause, and has upon various occasions bitterly denounced Judge Field. Its editor was charged in open court in San Francisco a few days ago with having conspired to have Justice Field taken to Stockton under a criminal process for the purpose of having him killed. This is a very serious accusation. It was made, no doubt, in the heat of argument, but we fancy that its annunciator will find it necessary to recede from his position in a very ignominious manner.

Instead of land selling for $600, $700 $900 an acre down about San Diego and Los Angeles and other towns south, it would be safer to say $60, $70, or $80 per acre.—Oakdale Herald.

The editor of the Herald should inform himself. Bearing vineyards have been purchased in Fresno county for investment, and not for the purpose of dividing the land into town lots, at prices ranging from $400 to $1000 per acre. And the owners realize from 10 to 50 per cent per annum upon the investment.

The Japanese pheasants which were introduced in Oregon are a very valuable addition to the food resources of that state, and their introduction in California might be profitable, notwithstanding their well-known capacity for the consumption of wheat. If they were turned loose in the wilds of the Sierras, damage to the grain fields would be largely prospective. The Japanese pheasant is as large as a full-grown rooster, and the meat has an exquisite flavor.

A general revival of improvement seems to have taken place all over the state. Los Angeles, Oakland and Fresno are all putting in extensive and expensive sewer systems, and the building boom is especially noticeable in Fresno, where very handsome and substantial three and four-story brick buildings are now in course of construction. The principal streets are being paved, and one of the largest and hadsomest depots in the interior is being erected.

The Haytian war has ended, Legitime having abdicated and fled. Minister Frederick Douglas, who has been waiting for definite turn of affairs, will at once leave for Port-au-Prince. His papers will probably be addressed to Hippolyte. Perhaps the most serious aspect of the affair, as far as residents of California are concerned, will be the plethora of alleged jokes with which the columns of the Alta will be filled.

Coronado Beach is on a peninsula directly across the bay from San Diego. The authorities of San Diego have always claimed that Coronado Beach was within the city limits, and consequently that the extensive and constantly increasing property interests of Coronado were subject to a city tax. The matter is of so much importance that the Governor has been induced to commence an action to depose Mayor Gunn, of San Diego, on the grounds that the office was usurped, and upon the further charge that Coronado Beach people had no opportunity to take part in the election of freeholders, who framed the charter. The Governor has greatly erred in allowing his name to be used in connection with the matter. An executive officer should not allow himself to be drawn into any entangling alliances.

The preliminary work now being performed by the Arid Land Committee will lead to the final establishment of extensive systems of irrigation. The plan includes the redemption of the great wastes of Nevada and those in certain parts of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Southern California. This in turn will aid materially in the development of California. Hitherto the development of the East has advanced westward by degrees. It has been a removal of the surplus population from one land to another equally as pleasant. When the advance guard reached the arid lands lying along the eastern borders of the Rocky Mountains a halt was necessary. The necessities of life could not be raised upon such soil without irrigation, and the cost of irrigation was too great for individual enterprise. When [illegible] of California, access to this state will be made easy and natural. The greatest horticultural possibilities exist here. The largest crops, the best crops, and most valuable crops are already raised here, in the favored inland sections where water is to be had for irrigation. Remove the barriers, and California will be the garden of the United States, and the greatest horticultural section in the world.

While the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is one of the most oppressive monopolies in the world, several members of the company have been so prominent in charitable matters that there is some compensation. Senator Stanford has not only given to the public an institution of learning and provided liberally for its maintenance, but has aided many public charitable institutions, and assisted several friends who were in need. Mrs. Margaret Crocker's bequests are well known, and Mrs. Charles Crocker's charity is scarcely less noticeable. Charles Crocker was very liberal toward charitable institutions, and Fred Crocker is following in his footsteps.

Nevada is a grand state, but the population which was present at the time when the output of the gold mines was greatest, has since been greatly decreased. As a stock growing section alone, it cannot long remain a state. Utah, upon the other hand, is but a territory, and one which bears a dishonored name. The recent elections in Salt Lake City indicate that the time is not far removed when the Gentiles will be sufficiently numerous to out vote the Mormons upon the proposition, and then Utah and Nevada should join issues and enter the Union as a state under the honored name of Nevada.

The Fresno Fire Department is greatly in need of patent harness for the horses which draw the engines, hose carts, and hook and ladder trucks. The sum necessary to purchase the harness was provided for in the tax levy of the present fiscal year. Heaters and electric fire alarm system were also provided for, and they should be procured as soon as the necessary tax has been collected.

The Southern Pacific Company doesn't propose to expend much money in providing light on passenger trains. A few dingy petroleum lamps generally represent the "plant." Cars on eastern roads contain from four to six large lamps, which are kept in perfect order. Several eastern lines are furnished with the electric light. Competition would insure some respect for the rights of travelers in California.

The New York Mail and Express thinks there is "a Providential ordering of events in regard to the careers of the men who conspired to destroy the Union." The Mail's information concerning the intention of Providence may be correct, but death still pursues Jeff Davis with the slow, measured tread of a man who is working by the day, and the chilling indifference of a bronze railroad conductor.

John McNulta, the late receiver of the Wabash railway, says that there is nothing but death for a great majority of the railway companies if there is to be no change in the restriction of legislation or the methods of railway management. If legislation is any more restricted than it now is, it will mean ultimate death to the government. As a rule, railroad companies are among the richest corporations.

The Los Angeles editors have ceased writing about climate, make no mention of booms, and do not even refer to "unelunged easterners." They no longer advise the people to plant aranges, nor do they attempt to instruct concerning the topics of the day. They write exclusively now of sewage. It is about time for them to divide the state again.

Steamboat traffic on the river between Sacramento and Marysville has ceased on account of low water. A number of hydraulic mines are emptying muddy streams into the Sacramento, in direct opposition to the law. The committee appointed by Congress to investigate the matter will not report until winter. Great is the power of money.

A Seattle firm purchased in San Francisco a safe which was subsequently destroyed by fire. A suit for damages has consequently been brought against the sellers. There can be but one just decision. The safe company should be compelled to pay whatever loss has been sustained by reason of its guarantee.

Mrs. Maybrick's sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life. Every civilized nation extends concessions to "the sex which civilizes men." It must be admitted that there is less of the criminal element among women than among men, and that women are seldom convicted of capital crimes.

California fruits are rapidly growing in favor in New York. The best fruit in the market at Chicago comes from California. Cold-storage warehouses and cars will enable dealers to place California fruit upon the tables of every principal hotel in the United States. There is but one California.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND MASTS.

There is a limit to the usefulness of electric light towers. A given light will show to better advantage if raised to a hight commensurate with the candle-power of the light than if it be suspended near the ground. If it is elevated too much the effect is to increase the area over which the light may be seen, and decrease the brightness. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the effect of the light is decreased in a ratio which increases with the square of the distance.

The effectiveness of four lamps of 2000 candle-power is limited to a hight of seventy-five feet. A gang of five or six lamps is occasionally elevated to a hight of ninety or 100 feet, but experience has demonstrated that those seventy-five feet high give more satisfactory results.

The principal difficulty heretofore with the Fresno electric lights has not been connected with the hight of the poles. The light has been obstructed in some instances by surrounding trees, but the real difficulty has been that the candle-power was not sufficient. This deficiency depended upon so many things that it cannot be satisfactorily explained here. The horse-power, however, was insufficient, and the dynamos were not of the [illegible] pattern. The candle- [illegible] the Thomson-Houston lamps and dynamo have been added. If the Brush dynamos still in use were replaced by those of the Thomson-Houston pattern, the efficiency of the service would be still more increased.

One of the greatest factors in electric lighting outside of dynamos and engines is proper insulation. There is no perfect insulation, and when the covering of wires is removed by abrusion or otherwise the electricity escapes.

Carbons are also important factors, and the very best that can be obtained should be, but are not always used.

Tulare has put herself on record as an earnest advocate of enterprise and progress by voting almost unanimously for irrigation.

The only pleasant feature connected with the recent disastrous fires is the fact that that merciless trust, the insurance compact, is among the sufferers.

Land in Fresno county that was assessed for from $1.15 to $4 per acre is now assessed at from $75 to $200 per acre. This is the direct result of irrigation.

A dam near Fiskville, in Rhode Island, gave way on Sunday last, and three people lost their lives in the attending flood. The construction of dams should be regulated by law.

A Sacramento fruit-grower has realized 8 cents per pound on a shipment of grapes to Chicago. Cold-storage will yet greatly enhance the earnings of our orchardists and vineyardists.

Ice manufactured from water pumped from deep wells is much superior to the ice which is formed on scum-covered ponds of impure water. The ice monopoly is one of the worst in existence.

The San Bernardino Times-Index seems intent upon having the branch asylum located upon or below the Governor's farm because hot water may be had from adjacent springs. Is that all?

The Neagle-Terry case is deeper than would at first appear. Some very interesting points of law are being brought out, and we find prominent journalists and jurists differing widely in regard to the matter.

The grain dealers of New York have decided to send a commission to Russia and India to examine into the conditions which rule the wheat market. The foreign wheat compared with that which is raised in the United States, is very inferior, and the reason why such wheat supplants American wheat is not plain.

The counties of San Diego and San Bernardino are fighting over a strip of land seven miles in width. San Bernardino is one of the largest counties in the state, but they want the earth, down that way, and secure as much of it as possible. Perhaps the tax upon seven miles of railway is an item.

McNear's great grain warehouse, three ships and $250,000 worth of wheat were burned at Port Costa on Monday. The facilities for the extinguishing of fire were very meagre. The owner of the property will no doubt be willing now to expend enough money to make the recurrence of such a catastrophe unlikely.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has brought suit in ejectment in order to establish if possible its legal right to two and a half million acres of land in the Marysville district. A monument of Modesty could never be made to represent the railroad company. A huge octopus, with great steel claws reaching out to crush the state in its grasp would be more in keeping.

The star-spangled banner should wave over every school in this land of the free and home of the brave. Children are taught Greek, Latin and sewing, but learn very little of patriotism. Let the principles upon which our Government is founded be upheld at all times, and the love of liberty, respect for just laws, and admiration for the United States, be instilled into the minds of the rising generation.

There should be some method provided for the punishment of conscienceless cigarette manufacturers, who use the faces of reputable women, attached to grossly indecent pictures to advertise cigarettes. Under the present law the injured party is compelled to endure the outrage or subject herself to notoriety and humiliating scenes in Court. This should be made unnecessary.

The Horse Would Stand.

A horse attached to a buggy belonging to a prominent attorney while standing untied in front of the San Joaquin Lumber Company's office yesterday, took fright at the approach of the north bound express at noon yesterday and ran away. While crossing the railroad between Fresno and Mariposa streets, the animal kicked the dashboard out and smashed the top from the buggy. The animal ran five or six blocks and was caught, having injured itself but little.

County Assessor Mason of Los Angeles, accompanied by his wife, arrived in this city yesterday on a visit to their relatives, Judge Firman Church and wife. The visitors will go from here to Portland, Or., and thence to Indiana, on a visit. Mr. Mason is the owner of some valuable Fresno real estate.

CALEDONIA LAYERS.

What Alex. Gordon Proposes to Do Next Year.

A YEAR AND A HALF VINEYARD.

Wonderful Fertility of a Piece of Land Just Outside This City.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

Close by a poplar-shaded avenue, about a quarter of a mile south of the race track, stands an elegant two-story mansion. In front is a smooth lawn, and on this side there is a break in the row of poplars, which is filled up with graceful fan palms.

Back of the house, as far as the eye can reach, is a broad expanse of green grape vines, whose shining leaves glisten in the sun, while at intervals are piles of brand new pine trays, on which the grapes are dried. Skirting the vineyard and near the road is a patch of seven acres of alfalfa, that everlasting fodder, knee high, in which some fat horses and [illegible]

This is the Caledonia vineyard, owned by Alexander Gordon. The place is not over two years old, yet a dozen men, half of them white and half of them Chinese, may be seen squatting by the masses of green foliage picking the gray-green Muscats and spreading them to dry on the trays.

TRYING A FAST HORSE.

Mr. Gordon was trying the pace of a magnificent looking bay horse, hitched to a road cart, when The Republican reporter arrived. The animal with a fine stride is one of a pair that Mr. Gordon paid S. N. Straube $1000 for a few days ago.

"If there is anything more than another," remarked Mr. Gordon, "that a California farmer ought to have it is a good horse for his pleasure riding. When I want to haul raisins to market I'll use a different kind of a horse, but when I go out riding I want a high-stepper like this."

Mr. Gordon showed his visitors through his ranch. It consists of 160 acres of land, of which 145 acres are in raisin grapes and the remaining fifteen acres in avenues, house lot, barn, corn, alfalfa, oranges, fruit trees, etc.

A FINE AVENUE.

Through the center of the tract runs what will be a fine avenue in a few years. It is twenty-four feet wide and half a mile long, and is bordered on both sides with apple, pear, peach, prune, plum and other fruit trees. These will supply his family with all the green and preserved fruit that they can consume and will make very ornamental shade trees besides.

"Neither my vines nor my alfalfa fields have ever received a drop of water from irrigation, and if you will step this way," said Mr. Gordon, "I will show you something that will surprise you," saying which, he led the way to the vineyard in which his men were employed in picking the grapes.

The vines are from cuttings planted a year and a half ago, in rows of eight feet by twelve feet. Their growth since they were pruned has been remarkable. The leading cones where they join the trunk of the vine are an inch and a half in diameter. So luxuriantly have the leaves and cones grown that in the eight feet rows the earth cannot be seen at all, the entire space being filled with the mass of foliage lying close to the ground, and even yet putting forth new leaves and tendrils.

A MOIST SOIL.

On the reporter expressing surprise that so magnificent a growth of vines should have taken place upon unirrigated land, Mr. Gordon dug his heel into the loose, light-brown soil, and showed that the earth was moist at a depth of three inches.

"That's what makes the grapes grow," he remarked sententiously.

"It will be hard work picking these grapes," he added as he gathered a mass of foliage into his arms and showed the plump berries clinging around the trunk and resting on the ground. Higher up on the cones were the second crop of grapes already half ripe, and near the top basking in the sunshine were the blossoms of a third crop.

"This looks as if I'd have to keep on picking my grapes all the year round," said Mr. Gordon. And to tell the truth it looked very much that way.

GOOD PRUNING.

"I have one of the best pruners in California," said Mr. Gordon, as he directed the reporter's attention to the manner in which the canes grew out of the trunk, all of them shooting forth in a horizontal direction, so that the foliage shaded the bunches of ripe grapes from the fierce heat of the sun. "I told him to keep the crown of the trunk open, and thus you see that there are no vertical shoots to bear grapes to be roasted by the heat. My instructions to him also were to prune with a view towards the best growth of the vine and without regard to the fruit this year, and the result has exceeded my expectations."

Some of the shoots of this year's growth were sixteen feet long.

"How often have you cultivated this vineyard this year?" was asked.

"Eight times," was the reply. "The last time the vineyard was plowed was in June."

PRETTY GOOD FOR THE FIRST YEAR.

Mr. Gordon expects to get thirty tons of raisins out of this first crop. He has 10,000 new raisin trays, besides a large quantity of sweat boxes piled up in his barn. He will sell his raisins this season in the sweat boxes, but he intends to build his own packing-house next year and do his own packing.

Near his residence he has 650 vines that were set out last spring. They are of all varieties. Out of the 650 only three vines failed to root and grow.

Mr. Gordon is a progressive man, and has put $17,000 worth of improvements on his place irrespective of vines and trees. In order to get pure water, uncontaminated by any surface drainage, he sunk his well 115 feet deep. It is a twoinch well and is cased with gas pipe. His windmill, pump, tank and tankhouse cost him nearly $2000.

The lower story of the tankhouse has a concrete floor and the walls are two feet thick filled with sawdust. An equable temperature is maintained here and the cream and butter of the farm are kept cool.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

Mr. Gordon's residence is a stylish and imposing two-story mansion of ten rooms. The wood-work of the interior is stained and polished, and from the ceiling in each room depend elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, for, although this house is more than a mile from the city, it is supplied with gas made on the premises. A copper cylinder marked, "Gas combination machine," is a placed in a small house outside. Beside it hangs a 400-pound weight, the gradual lowering of which works the machine. The supply tank, containing gasoline, is buried in the ground a few feet away. All that is necessary is to keep the machine wound up and a sufficient quantity of gasoline in the tank.

CHEAP LIGHT.

With this machine the lighting of the whole house costs not to exceed $2.50 per month. The original cost of the machine was only $250.

"I am not afraid of the vine disease," said Mr. Gordon. "If it should jump from Los Angeles to Fresno and lay waste my vineyard, I would plant it in alfalfa, and I would do almost as well. I would not earn so much money, but I would have an easier time. For instance, at this short distance from town I could get $3 a head per month for pasturing horses. One acre of alfalfa pasture will more than support two horses.

A GOODLY INCOME.

That would give me an income of $6 per month per acre or $960 per month for the whole tract. A boy on horseback and myself would be enough to take care of the whole place. In this county alfalfa is the next best thing to raisins. But I'll stick to the raisins," he added with a laugh.

Mr. Gordon is not going to grade his raisins this year on account of the lightness of the yield. He will sell them as they come, but next season when he will have his packing-house ready the Caledonia vineyard expects to put forth some fine layers.

AS RIGHTLY SEEN.

A Journal That Does Not Support the Criminal Element.

The city editor and one of the proprietors of The Fresno Republican were arrested on a charge of conspiracy, growing out of their efforts to detect, expose and put a stop to gambling dens and bagnios in that "high-license" city. But when they appeared for trial there was no case against them, and they were discharged without ceremony. Yet it was a bold attempt of the outlaw element and its abettors to intimidate and scare off those who had [illegible] difficult service in the interest of law and order. It was a case exactly similar in principle to what has occurred in Pasadena within the past two months; and we are especially gratified that The Republican's men came out so unqualifiedly on top in the round-up of the scrimmage. —Pasadena Standard.

Fence the Street Crossings, Too.

A large wagon heavily loaded with grain, to which a trail wagon also loaded with grain was attached, broke through the board covering over the mill ditch on K street yesterday. One of the wagons was badly broken, and was taken out of the ditch with difficulty.

H. C. Shelton left for San Francisco to-day for a week's visit.

Mrs. A. Weilheimer returned last evening from a visit on the coast.

Judge Campbell and wife are home again from a visit on the coast.

A. J. Wiener went to Bakersfield yesterday on a short business trip.

Rev. F. G. Chaddock returned last evening from a visit on the coast.

James Quigley was committed to the insane asylum at Stockton yesterday.

Mrs. M. K. Harris, Mrs. Tyree and Mrs. Bate have returned from a visit on the coast.

Lilas Simon, a capitalist of San Francisco, is the guest of friends in Fresno for a few days.

Miss Gertrude Wilson, the popular kindergarten teacher, will reopen her school on Monday next.

J. M. Einstein and wife returned last evening from a two weeks' visit with friends in San Francisco.

Miss Goldstein came down from San Francisco yesterday on a visit to her brother, Alex Goldstein.

W. A. Linforth and family have returned from their visit in San Francisco and elsewhere on the coast.

Attorney Joe Campbell and ex-Mayor White, prominent citizens of Stockton, were in Fresno yesterday on business.

Martin Bates was yesterday arraigned before Justice Hogue, on a charge of arson, and in default of bail was sent to jail.

J. Ed Hughes having recently sold the Highland Springs, is expected to return to this city with his family shortly after September 1st.

S. R. Hart, attorney-at-law, has removed from the offices of W. D. Grady to the offices of Gould & Jones in the Temple law building.

A. M. McDonald, formerly of this county, was in town yesterday representing the wholesale hardware house of Birge, Dunahoo & Co.

Mrs. Sarah Dunham, daughter of Judge Firman Church, accompanied by her daughter, will leave in the morning for their former home in Valparaiso, Ind. They go to stay.

Harry Sherwood, who went to San Francisco with his family several months ago to spend the summer, returned yesterday, for a few days. His family will remain on the coast for several weeks yet.

The interior walls and ceiling of the first story of M. Denicke's new brick building received its first coat of plaster yesterday, while workmen were still engaged in constructing the walls of the second story.

The friends of Mr. Jesse Irvine will be pleased to learn that his long stay in San Francisco is not occasioned by ill health, but by protracted negotiations with Woodward's Gardens for the sale of old man Baines' 'possums.

Friday, September 6th, has been fixed by Judge Harris for hearing the petition of Sarah Althea Terry for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband. W. D. Grady and Sayle & Coldwell will represent the petitioner.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Ethel Cummings, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Sayle, and H. Elsworth Wright, manager of the Great American Tea Company of this city. The happy event will occur at the residence of the bride's parents on the evening of September 3d.

We prophesy a large attendance for Evans and Hoey's performance at the Riggs Theater, Monday, September 2d, as the play "A Parlor Match," is the cleverest comedy ever written by Hoyt, and these celebrated comedians carry a fine supporting company. It will be the opening attraction of the season. The box office of Riggs Theater is at Kirby's news stand.

DESMOND'S DEATH.

A Notorious Character of Colorado Dies With His Boots on.

Pueblo, August 27.—The news of the shooting last night of Pat Desmond at Ogden is received with the greatest interest here, where Desmond lived for years and was known as having engaged in more personal encounters than any other man in the state. Only a few months ago he was shot in the breast by Frank Owen and thought to be killed, but soon recovered. Desmond was for a long time City Marshal and afterward a Deputy Sheriff and detective. During the railroad war between the Rio Grande and the Santa Fe roads ten years ago, he led the forces of the former.

A COMMOTION.

The Price of Grain Goes Up on the New York Produce Exchange.

New York, August 27.—When the result of the Vienna Congress became known on the floor of the Produce Exchange to-day, there was considerable excitement. Grain went up 1 cent per bushel over Saturday's closing, and 1½ cents over the lowest figure of the day, but soon settled down. The result of the Vienna Congress was startling. It showed that the European grain crop was 15 per cent short.

The Extra Session.

Washington, August 27.—Representative Owen of Indiana stated to-day that he believed that an extra session of Congress would be called to meet about October 20th. He has just come from Deer Park, where he had several talks with President Harrison.

The Fresno Republican
ISSUED
EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
BY
J. W. SHANKLIN.
Editors and Publishers.

Hamilton is in Berkeley.

[illegible] are came down from Madera last evening.

J. W. Schultz of Firebaugh spent yesterday in Fresno.

Mrs. George W. Taft is home again from a visit on the Coast.

Mrs. Emeline Walker came down from San Francisco last evening.

R. B. Terry returned yesterday from his camping trip in Inyo county.

William Greely and wife of Madera are visiting with the former's parents in this city.

Mrs. Ella Anderson of Tulare City is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Bedford, of this city.

W. H. Nolan, of the firm of Nolan & Son of San Francisco, reached this city yesterday.

Mrs. A. M. Clark, who has been spending the summer in Oakland, returned last evening.

W. F. McVey and family have returned from a visit of several weeks at Pacific Grove.

Judge Harris will call his criminal calendar and set all cases to-morrow morning at 10 A. M.

Charles Flemming, the live landlord of the El Capitan Hotel, in Merced, is visiting Fresno.

Jeremiah Hurley is in the city for a few days, having spent the summer in the high Sierras.

F. L. White went to San Francisco yesterday. He intends to make his home in that city.

T. R. Musick, who has spent several months with relatives in Fresno, returned to Oakland yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Tiernan returned from a visit to Oakland last evening, having been absent since the 4th of July.

C. M. Brown of Antioch, formerly a member of the firm of Barrett, Hicks & Co., is spending a few days in Fresno.

J. C. Hodge and family returned last evening from a visit of several weeks in San Francisco and other points on the coast.

Mrs. J. E. Doolittle is expected home to-day from Iowa. She has been absent several months visiting her old home and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Sheeley entertained a score or more of their friends at a social at their cosy home on North I street last evening.

Mrs. S. E. Albright and son Ward of Jacksonville, Or., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fouts of this city, left for their home yesterday.

Police Officer Walton, who has been prostrated with malaria for the past two weeks, is convalescing, and expects to go on duty in about a week hence.

Mrs. T. T. Barrett, accompanied by her children Morice and Miss Marion, started for Camden, Me., last Thursday on a visit to her old home and relatives. She will be absent two months or more.

Silas W. Geis will leave on this morning's train for a short stay in Santa Cruz. He will be accompanied by his daughter, Miss Helen, as far as San Jose, where she will enter the State Normal School.

J. W. Conger, of the Fresno Investment Company, has returned from a two weeks visit in Los Angeles, Pasadena and vicinity. He enjoyed a visit with his brother at Pasadena, but says that he suffered more from heat while in Los Angeles than he ever did in Fresno.

ELECTRIC LIGHT TOWERS.

A Proposition That Will Be Considered by the Trustees.

The City Trustees have been considering for some time past the subject of the deficiency of the city's lighting, and they have been convinced that the number of lights should be increased. The Electric Light Company has made a suggestion which will probably come before the Trustees next Monday night. It is to the effect that the twelve lights now in use shall be increased by four, making the total number sixteen, and that these shall be placed in groups of four upon four towers 100 feet high, and so situated that they will illuminate not only the business part of the city, but a large area beyond.

Mr. Dexter, of the Electric Light Company, told a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday that the first proposition was for the city to buy its own towers, but the city has not money enough to do that.

"Of course," added Mr. Dexter, "the company would not be justified in going to an additional expense of $3000 for towers for the sake of four additional lights. There is no light that can compare with those from towers 100 feet high. They will illuminate a much larger district and light than under the present system. No one will be favored, and no one will be cut off from his proper share.

"The intersection lights now in use shine very brightly when you are right close to them, and they dazzle the eyes, and the person who may be a little ways off in the darkness will be able to see everything. The light from a tower 100 feet tall shines down like sunlight and is not obstructed by buildings and trees as are the present lights."

"Would four towers make a much better showing than the present system?" was asked.

"Most assuredly they would light up the business part of town, and would also illuminate the city almost as far as the suburbs. If the Supervisors could be prevailed upon to put all the lights now in the courthouse square on a tall tower it would help the city very materially."

Mr. Dexter suggested a way out of the difficulty, and that was for the city to agree to pay the company a little more for lighting the city than it does at present, sufficient to cover the cost of erecting the towers. The city, he added, could economize by adopting the moonlight schedule which is that the lights should not shine whenever the moon was competing. Neither gas nor electricity is needed, he said, when there is bright moonshine.

Fresno is behind many other California towns in the matter of illuminating. It has outgrown all primitive systems and demands modern improvements. Good light is as much needed as good sewers and well-paved streets.

The Murder Cases.

Deputy District Attorney Welsh went to Fresno Flats on Thursday morning to prosecute five criminal charges for murder and assault to murder. He was accompanied by E. F. Bernhard, court reporter and W. D. Grady and Rus Ward, counsel for the defendants.

The cases were against Nicholas Frates, charged with assault to murder a Frenchman. In the affray upon which the charge was brought Frates was shot twice in the right arm. He was discharged.

A Spaniard, whose name was not learned, was discharged on the evidence adduced in the case of Frates. Upon motion of the District Attorney, John Bugg, an Indian, and John Maxwell, an Indian, and a Frenchman, charged with the murder of John Frates, a brother of Nicholas Frates, were examined and the Frenchman discharged.

The court took the matter under advisement in the case of the Indians.

The trip was made by the Fresno attorneys in forty-eight hours, only eight hours of which were taken up in hearing the cases.

"RETRIBUTION."

A. S. Smith's Reply to "Mrs. S. E. W.'s" Article.

JUSTICE AND MERCY ARE ONE.

He Contends That Aiding a Good Work Is Better Than Criticising It.

One of the strangest things in human experience is that some people with ostensible good intentions are ever on the alert for an opportunity of thwarting the efforts of the noble workmen who are devoting all their energies to the dissemination of truth and justice.

Is this due to human pride, a twisted judgment or to treachery? Or is it done simply as a cheap method of self-advertising? Whatever may be the cause, there often appears in one form or another just such phenomena. The battle ax is raised in criticism instead of being used only in favor of solid work against the ramparts of error.

CARPERS REBUKED.

In the days of Moses men found fault because Eldad and Medad prophesied in the camp. The reply of Moses reveals the foolishness of their criticism. It was this: "Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets." In like manner we might answer the fault-finders of this age. What we need is not self-loving critics, but self-sacrificing prophets.

Let us be sure that we can do better and accomplish more good than the best workman ere we find fault with his methods. Criticism performs a sorry task when it overlooks the importance of Christ's agency and then attributes the glory of the world's advancement to other light than His. It works in an ungraceous as well as an ungrateful spirit.

INGRATITUDE.

It sees by the instrument Christ furnished, and then boasts of its own power of vision. For example, of the great doctrines which Christ exhibited—those orbs of truth, love and holiness, the critic boasts of having made the first discovery. It is a wonder to me that such people have not originated from the nebulous womb of their fertile minds sufficient material for a new world, all moving in harmonious and perfect relation to the other planets of the universe.

The idea of one not born of God undertaking the sole right of interpretation of the word of God! And that, too, when it is distinctly stated that the "the natural man perceiveth not the things of God, neither indeed can he know them."

MRS. S. E. W.

As a demonstration of this I wish to call attention to the criticism of Mrs. S. E. W. on the sermon of my pastor, Rev. Dr. DeWitt. It is evident she has misunderstood the sermon and has accordingly misconstrued its sentiment. In referring to the text, "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again," she says, suppose such theories should be generally accepted, who could forsee the end? Let it be remembered that the doctor was not speaking of a theory, but of a principle of divine truth that has been verified in all history. Furthermore it is a principle that is generally accepted, notwithstanding Mrs. S. E. W.

CONSTRUING FOR CONVENIENCE.

Again she asks, should this text be construed so as to suit the baser passions of man? If she means by "construe" to twist or pervert, then my only and sufficient answer is that no one has a right to construe any passage of the Bible. It is just because men are not willing to accept what the scriptures teach that they put a construction into them to suit their convenience.

Does any one accuse the doctor of not fully accepting the Word of God? Then they better come and hear him preach a few times and see whether he does or not.

MERCY AND JUSTICE ONE.

Again she asks, as if she had discovered a principle never before thought of, "Were not the principles inculcated by the life and death of Christ supposed to prove to man that mercy and forgiveness, and not resentment and revenge, were to be our guides through life?"

Does the lady not know that mercy is in complete harmony with justice? There can be no conflict between mercy and absolute right. Unmerciful justice is unjust, and unjust mercy is unmerciful.

The father who never corrects his child may be soft-hearted, but he is not a merciful parent. There is no mercy in letting a child go down to destruction when a retribution on its misdeeds might save it.

Remove retributive justice from the world and there would be general havoc in society among those unconstrained by the love of Christ.

But Dr. DeWitt was very emphatic on the side of mercifulness, saying, "If a man smite thee on the one cheek turn to him the other also;" "If he take thy coat give to him thy cloak also;" "If he compel thee to go with him one mile, go with him twain." In short, we are not to take the matter of revenge into our own hands at all, "For vengeance is mine; I will repay," says the Lord.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE FOR ALL.

Again, she inquires, "Why should there be any exception to this retributive justice? If it is to be exempted for one wrong, why not for all?

What did the doctor say on this point? He stated distinctly and in these words: "That retributive justice begins in this life for reward or punishment. It is fully distributed and developed in the future world."

We may not see the retribution of evil in one day, but it will come. The only way of escape is by a change of nature and is correspondingly changed.

Lastly, she speaks of its being "childish reasoning to attribute all the trouble and toils of life to the Grand Master of All."

Mrs. S. E. W. should remember that the Bible plainly teaches that "no man can say when he is tempted; he is tempted of God, but that he is drawn away of his own lusts and enticed." And these words were in harmony with the spirit of the discourse, if they were not expressed. It is evident that none are so deaf as those who will not hear, and none so blind as those who will not see.

A. D. SMITH.

NO PARK,

Trustee Pedlar Forced the Railroad Company to Show Its Hand.

The project of having a portion of the railroad reservation near the Southern Pacific depot set apart as a public square filled with trees and flowers, as an advertisement of the varied agricultural resources of Fresno county, has apparently fallen through.

It was proposed that the Board of Trade and the City Trustees should have one block of the reservation filled in and planted with palms, fruit and other trees, etc., bituminous walks laid in and around it, and then the Railroad Company would take charge and have it cared for at the expense of the company.

A SMALL TAX.

It was suggested to the Trustees informally that they might levy a small tax to defray the expenses of the undertaking, but Chairman Pedlar found that the law would not permit the Board to levy a tax to improve any property that did not belong to the city. He said that the only way out of the difficulty would be for the railroad company to turn the property over to the city by a deed of trust, the block to remain city property so long as it was used as a public park, but to revert to the company whenever the city ceased to maintain it as such.

Agent Schamp of the Southern Pacific was asked by a REPUBLICAN reporter what he thought of the alternative, and he replied that he did not think that the railroad company would give the property to the city, because in 25 years from now, perhaps, the business of the company at this point might increase to so great an extent that the whole reservation would be needed for sidetracks, switches, etc.

TOO FAR AHEAD.

Mr. Schamp is probably mistaken as to the length of time required to elapse before the business of Fresno will increase sufficiently to oblige the railroad company to lay more tracks and put on extra cars. The people of Fresno county hope that he is mistaken, and a good many of them believe that from present indications not even five years will elapse before that blissful time for the company will have arrived—that is if the exorbitant freight rates of the corporation do not eat up the whole county before that time.

THE AGE OF CRANKS.

A Correspondent Who Has Something to Say About Them.

This is truly the age of cranks. There are many varieties of the crank, but I will only notice a few of the most common ones.

The weather crank seems to be the latest fad, although he has existed from time immemorial. He predicted for last Sunday a temperature of 130 in the shade, when, in fact, it only reached the refrigerating point of 95. The weather crank always assumes the role of a prophet. He predicts terrible floods and fearful droughts, and although his predictions seldom come to pass, he still clings to the fond belief that he can foretell the changes of the weather with absolute certainty. This variety of the crank is harmless.

He finds but few believers in his wild prophecies, although he would, no doubt, gain some following, even if he declared the moon to be made of green cheese.

THE POLITICAL CRANK.

Another variety worthy of notice is the political crank. He is very numerous during campaign times. Once every four years, he wakes up to the firm conviction that if his favorite candidate for the Presidency is not settled, the country will go headlong to ruin and destruction.

He believes that all property should belong to the community; that all office-holders are thieves; that the government is a farce; that nothing but the adoption of his pet theories, will save the country from civil war, pestilence, and famine, and prevent the final overthrow of the government. As soon as the election is over he goes into a total eclipse and is seldom heard from till the next election.

THE RELIGIOUS CRANK.

Next comes the all-important religious crank. He is very numerous and is not always a harmless creature. He never lets an opportunity pass to inflict his peculiar notions upon anyone so unfortunate as to give him an audience.

Only the other day I saw a fair sample of this variety. He had a man "cornered" on the sidewalk and was telling him how a certain young lady dropped suddenly dead while reading a novel, and that he believed it to be a visitation of Providence, intended as a warning to those guilty of the terrible sin of novel-reading! In his fevered imagination, he viewed this as a just punishment for the offense, and still retained his reverence for the God he believed inflicted it.

Again, the religious crank becomes convinced that the millennium has come, and that he is the Christ and is able to perform miracles, even to the raising of the dead. He always gets a following, no matter what his special hobby may be, and on that account there is not a more dangerous element in society than the religious crank or religio-maniac.

THE NOBLE CRANK.

Next comes the temperance crank. Let us handle him tenderly. He believes all that he says. No doubt he has done some noble work in the cause and will continue to do more.

But think of some of his wild statements! That liquor is the cause of all crime committed, and that it furnishes all the inmates for prisons, penitentiaries, asylums and the lower regions. He means well, but he has studied on the subject till he has become a monomaniac.

The medical crank, including the Christian-scientist, I will reserve for a more extended consideration in a future article.

DR. J. H.

Wendell Phillips' Prophecy.

Not long before his death Wendell Phillips made the following prophecy: "The handwriting is so plain on the wall that none but a fool need mistake it. New England is doomed just as sure as natural laws will produce fixed results. New England has no soil worth mentioning, and her wealth has all been derived from her manufactories. These are gradually leaving her, and eventually they will all go; some to the West, the most to the South, where the advantages for profitable manufacturing are all located. The coal and iron in the South are easily gotten at and inexhaustible in amount, and the iron mills, the foundries and machine shops can go to them better than they can be carried to the shops. Then the cotton and woolen mills must go there, for the raw materials are, and are to be, produced there most cheaply, uniformly and better. Then look at the advantages of the extra hours of daylight in a year's run. This of itself is no small matter. As the South grows stronger and stronger, the wealth, culture and power of the country will [illegible] till the central empire of the whole world."

A Hanging Road Near Lucerne.

The cantonal authorities of the districts around Mount Pilatus, Switzerland, have under consideration a proposal for the construction of a novel kind of a road which has been submitted to them through the Central government at Berne. This road would conduct the so-called Oberhaupt, or highest point of Pilatus, with the Klimsenhorn. The object is to make the ascent of the mountain easier on the northern side and to shorten the ascent for tourists coming from Hergiswyl. The difference in level between the two points is set down at 194 metres, the distance between them at 465 metres. The road apparatus would consist of six wire cables, quite independent of one another, on which six light pulley wheels would move, and from these wheels a small omnibus, capable of carrying eight persons, would hang. The omnibus will be drawn by a rope attached to a steam engine to be placed on the Oberhaupt.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Stricken With Apoplexy.

I. B. Watts, a carpenter, and for many years a resident of this city, was stricken with apoplexy at Camp Capitola last Friday, and is not expected to live. Mr. Watts went to visit his daughter at Camp Capitola three weeks ago, and had been enjoying his usual good health up to the time of his attack. Mrs. Watts, who is in Fresno, received a letter from her daughter yesterday stating that the patient's condition remained unchanged. He is between 50 and 60 years old.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Horrible Fate of Two Careless Women.

A REPORT ON THE CHARLESTON.

A Jealous Husband's Terrible Deed—A Prominent Citizen of New Orleans Gone Wrong.

DENVER, August 24.—A Mrs. Dolmage, mother of Assistant Fire Chief Dolmage of this city, was fatally burned while pouring oil from a can into her cook-stove.

Mrs. Jeff Orr, the wife of a prominent business man of Durango, was also using kerosene to light a fire, when the can exploded, burning her in the most horrible manner, her flesh peeling off her bones. Death soon ended her sufferings.

THE CHARLESTON.

Commodore Walker Highly Pleased With Her Performance.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Acting Secretary Walker this afternoon received a telegraph the official report upon the performance of the new cruiser Charleston, now upon trial. The Commodore says that the probable average total horse-power will be 6700; the maximum revolutions for one hour, 110 9-10; average revolutions for four hours, 115. The vacuum never fell below 26. The continuous speed registered by the log was eighteen knots, which was maintained, while the ship was under forced draught, for eight and one-half hours. The performance of the machinery and boilers was admirable. During the entire period it was not found necessary to slow down, nor was there anything that went wrong.

Commodore Walker expressed himself as highly gratified with the result of the trial. He says the smooth running of the machinery under the trying conditions of a forced draft for so long a time, and the continued high speed maintained, stamp the Charleston as a vessel without a superior. It will be noticed that the vessel showed 6700 horse-power, while the contract requirement is 7000. The design contemplates a speed of eighteen knots. This appears to have been realized, although there is a decrepancy in the horse-power, which, if this trial should be accepted as final, would subject the contractors to a penalty. Consequently the engineer and officers believe another trial will be had, and that with the machinery made smooth, and the experience gained in the preceding trials the vessel, which has already successfully met the expectations in other respects, will realize the technical condition of 7000 horse-power.

STRANGE FISH.

A Number of New Species Discovered by the Fish Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Tanner of the Navy has made a complete report to the Fish Commissioner of the work of the steamer Albatross, from the beginning of the present year to July 30th last. A synopsis of the report has been heretofore published. The work extended from Cortez barracks to the Gulf of California, and many new species of fish were obtained. The existence of the reported group of islands and rocks in the neighborhood of Cape San Lucas was demonstrated, as was also the fact that there are islands commencing at Guadalupe and extending to Los Aljios and the Revilla Gigardo group. Isolated volcanic eruptions, entirely independent of the continent, were discovered off Cape Flattery. Many unrecognized specimens of fish were taken, and black cod were caught at 850 fathoms, the greatest depth in which they have been found.

HAYTIAN TROUBLES.

An Aide-de-Camp to Legitime Arrives in New York.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Stephen Preston, aid-de-camp to Legitime, arrived here from Hayti this morning. He says that in the engagement at La Coupe a Gatling gun killed all but thirty-eight out of 250 followers of Hyppolyte. There are 7000 of Legitime's soldiers on the ramparts at La Coupe, but there is no telling when they will go over to Hippolyte, as most of them are from southern towns. Preston says La Coupe once captured by Hippolyte, Port au Prince would go also, and Hippolyte be victorious. He would not be surprised to hear at any time that Port au Prince had fallen.

The correspondence of the Post says that in the battle of La Coupe about 150 were killed and wounded on each side.

Port au Prince is now invested on all sides except by water. Foreign war vessels are near, patiently waiting for its fall.

THE TICKET.

Result of the Labors of the North Dakota Republican Convention.

FARGO, N. D., August 24.—The Farmers' Alliance got in its work again to-day in the Republican State Convention, as its slate went through with a rush, the Pierce-Ordway-Allen combination being knocked out all along the line. After completing the ticket the convention adjourned sine die. The ticket is as follows: Governor, John Miller; Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred Dickey; Secretary of State, John Flittie; Treasurer, L. E. Rocksey; Auditor, John H. Gregg; Attorney-General, C. T. Goodwin; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William Mitchell; Supreme Court Judges, C. H. Corliss, Alfred Wallin and J. M. Bartholomew; Commissioner of Labor, H. T. Hegelson; Insurance Commissioner, A. L. Carr.

JIMMY HOPE.

The Notorious Bank Robber's Term in Auburn Prison Expires.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 24.—Jimmy Hope, the bank burglar, was released this morning, the sentence for the crime for which he was brought from California having expired. He has gone to New York.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Should bank-burglar Hope come here he will probably be arrested. He is still under indictment for the Manhattan bank case.

LATER.—Hope was rearrested at Poughkeepsie to-night for complicity in the Manhattan bank robbery. He was brought here and locked up.

Bids for the New Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Advertisements were reissued to-day from the navy department for the construction of two 1000-ton cruisers, for which excessive bids were received on Thursday. Six months' time is added to the previous contract time of two years, and the maximum speed is reduced from eighteen to seventeen knots. The bids will be opened October 26th.

On the Warpath.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The Secretary of the Interior has a dispatch from Rowan, the agent at the Flathead Agency in Montana, saying that several of his Indians are off the reservation. They have secured whisky at Demerreville, about 100 miles from the agency, and one Indian has been killed. Trouble is feared. Byrnes, the agent at the Uintah Agency, Colorado, in reply to the complaints of citizens of Routt county, who are threatened by Indians, says by telegram that none of his Indians are off the reservation, and that the Indians seen are visiting Arapahoes who have just left the agency.

GONE WRONG.

A Prominent Citizen of New Orleans Accused of Crookedness.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Alphonso A. Phillips, a prominent lawyer and notary public, left here about two months ago. Numerous creditors sued out attachments to-day, alleging that Phillips had permanently left the state. He is accused of forgery and all manner of crookedness. He had squandered something like $100,000 of other peoples' money, his mother being the greatest individual sufferer. Her entire estate has been mortgaged.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

He Cuts His Wife's Throat From Ear to Ear and Then His Own.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Almer Hoffman, a railroad employe, killed his wife this afternoon, cutting her throat from ear to ear, in a fit of jealousy, and then ran into the store and cut his throat, dying in a short time. The couple had been married but a short time.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

JUSTICE FIELD.

United States Attorney-General Johnson Has Something to Say.

SACRAMENTO, August 24.—Acting upon a communication from Governor Waterman, Attorney-General Johnson has addressed a letter to District Attorney White at Stockton, in which he says that, in view of the fact that there is no evidence to implicate Justice Field in the shooting of Judge Terry, public justice demands that the charge against him be dismissed. The Attorney-General further says: "If any evidence should come to light hereafter implicating any person in this matter of so much gravity, your discretion to proceed under a new complaint is not sought to be controlled."

WHITE KNOWS WHAT HE IS DOING.

STOCKTON, August 24.—District Attorney White has not yet dismissed the proceedings against Justice Field, and refuses to say what he is going to do about it. He said: "So far as the information is concerned against Justice Field, I know what I am doing." To-night the associated press reporter asked White if he had received a letter from Attorney-General Johnson, adding that it was printed in this evening's Sacramento Bee. White replied that he had not seen the letter, and as he was going to San Francisco in the morning would probably not get it, as he was not going to the postoffice.

In response to inquiries he said that such a request would not amount to a command. The Attorney-General had a right to assist in the case, and if any difference of opinion arose as to the conduct of the case, that of the Attorney-General would be paramount. He would give the Attorney-General's letter due consideration, but had not yet made up his mind what he should do about it.

A HIDEOUS CRIME.

A Well-Known Citizen Held to Answer a Serious Charge.

LOS ANGELES, August 24.—Captain F. M. Garrett, well known in this community, was held to answer to-day before the Superior Court charged with felony. The examination lasted two weeks. His alleged victim, Malia Garrett, is 17 years old, and was recently married to James Edgecomb, who is charged with assaulting the eleven-year-old sister of Malia. On the witness stand Malia swore her father had maintained improper relations with her for over five years. Garrett swore in Court Malia was not his daughter, but was adopted. The Justice gave no credit to the statement, as the girl's face is the counterfeit of the father's. The examination has attracted a great deal of public attention.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Proposed Route of the Los Angeles, San Diego & Yuma.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—William E. Graves of New York, President of the Los Angeles, San Diego & Yuma Railroad, who is now in this city, received a dispatch to-day from New York stating that bonds of the company to the extent of $5,000,000 have been sold. From San Diego eastward the line will run through National City, thence across the Colorado desert to Yuma, making connection with the Southern Pacific. Graves today let contracts in this city for the first forty miles of the road. Thirty miles of the road has already been built from San Diego to Delmar, and it is stated that it will be continued to Los Angeles, through the town of Orange.

ARID LANDS.

The Program Laid Out for the Senate Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—The Senate Committee on Reclamation and Irrigation of Arid Lands of the West arrived in this city this evening. To-morrow they will be given a dinner at the Cliff House by the reception committee and driven over the city. On Monday they will begin taking testimony on arid lands. Tuesday they will go on an excursion to Monterey, and Wednesday start on a tour of the San Joaquin Valley, making stops at Fresno, Bakersfield and other points. Thence they will proceed to Los Angeles and San Diego. At Sacramento this afternoon the party were tendered a reception by the State Board of Trade.

JUDICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Los Angeles Grand Jury Finds Eight Indictments.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—An Examiner special says the Los Angeles Grand Jury, which has been investigating the charges of corruption in the County Auditor's office, under the administration of Auditor Montana, to-day returned eight indictments. Four are against Henry Edelinary, and three against Ben Edelinary, sons of a prominent Jewish rabbi, and one against Montana. All are for forgery of county warrants.

Southern Boards of Trade.

SAN DIEGO, August 24.—There will be a conference between the Boards of Trade of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Monrovia, Pomona, San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands, Santa Ana, Orange, etc., with the San Diego board in this city, September 7th, to consider the interests of the section.

Fire in a Coal Mine.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 24.—A Nanaimo special says fire was discovered at the bottom of the north shaft of the Wellington colliery to-day. The men below ground were immediately notified and brought to the surface through shaft No. 2. They were enabled to escape without injury.

Investigating an Electric Road.

PORTLAND, August 24.—There arrived here to-day Messrs. Pratt, Greeninger, O'Brien, Bishop and Schiele of San Jose, who investigated the proposed electric railroad. Pratt leaves to-night for San Francisco, the others going north.

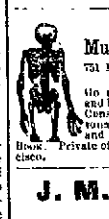
You can buy a nobby hat at wholesale price at Long Bros.' Bazaar. je19tf

Grand Central Market.
J St., opp. Expositor Office, FRESNO.
SAMO BROS., - - PROPS
The Public will always find at this Market the Choicest
Beef, Pork and Mutton
—AND—
Domestic and Imported Sausages, Ham, Bacon, Lard and Spiced Meats,
And Everything usually kept in a First-Class Market.
☞ We solicit a share of the public patronage and shall endeavor to merit the same by a strict attention to business. jel0

A NEW AND SHORT
STAGE ROUTE
.....TO.....
Fish Camp, Pine City, Mt. Raymond, Mariposa Big Trees and Wowana.
STAGE WILL LEAVE RAYMOND EVERY Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Fish Camp Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the train same day. Parties desiring to visit above points will find this a short and easy route. Conveyance or saddle-horses will be furnished at Fish Camp to go to the above points. a8tf A. PHILIP.

PACKARD BROTHERS,

DRAYMEN.
All Orders Attended to Promptly
Headquarters, at Donanno's Lumber Yard. mch10-tf


DR. JORDAN'S
Museum of Anatomy,
751 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
Go and learn how to avoid disease and how wonderfully you are made. Consultation and treatment personally or by letter on weaknesses and all diseases of men. Send for Book. Private office 211 Geary street, San Francisco. je8-w

J. M. MARTIN,
DEALER IN
Real Estate.
Special Bargains in Fruit and Farming Lands.
Office with Wharton & Shaw, Postoffice Building 11-2tf

DR. G. L. LONG,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
At Dr. McClelland's office, No. 1417 K Street, Fresno. jald&wtf

ADAM BAIRD,
CARPENTER
WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS MADE to order and fitted in. Store fitting and general jobbing.
SHOP: Fresno St., between K and L. fdtf

School Tax Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Black Mountain School District, County of Fresno, State of California, that an election will be held on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1889, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to complete schoolhouse, build woodshed and well with pump.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $450.

The polls will be open at Black Mountain Schoolhouse from sunrise until 5 o'clock P. M.

The Judges appointed to conduct the election are: J. W. Gish, Chas. Andrews, R. Stanley, Judges.

SAM. KREYENHAGEN,
BENJ. KRUGER,
J. G. SWIN,
District School Trustees.

j7-2614w

J. C. Herrington,
(Ulcere & Garibaldi Building)
MARIPOSA ST., - - FRESNO, CAL.

HARNESS MAKER.
Saddles, Harness, Robes and Whips,
And all kinds of Saddlery Hardware,
I have the best Carriage Trimmer in the county and also agent for the celebrated Sweeney Collars. je19-tf

NOTICE
Of Application for Issuance of Duplicate Certificate of Purchase.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NOTICE is hereby given that, whereas, on May 21, 1869, certificate of purchase issued to George W. Smiley, by the State of California, for the north half of Section 16, Township 13 south, of Range 20 east, of Mount Diablo Meridian.

And whereas, the land described in said certificate of purchase has been duly conveyed to Max Goldberg.

And whereas, the said certificate of purchase has been lost or destroyed, and said Max Goldberg is the lawful owner thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1889, I, the said MAX GOLDBERG, will apply to the Register of the State Land Office to have issued a duplicate of the said certificate of purchase.

MAX GOLDBERG.
M. D. HYDE, Attorney, 680 Commercial street, San Francisco. 1y28d5w

FINE STOCK
FOR SALE.
A nice lot of 3 and 4-year-old
NORMAN HORSES
At Reasonable Prices. Notes taken until October 1st.
Also, a number of
New Milch Cows.
Apply at ranch one mile east of Sanger.
a12tw J. H. HAMILTON.

A. J. PEDLAR, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Country practice given prompt attention. Office opp. Grand Central Hotel.

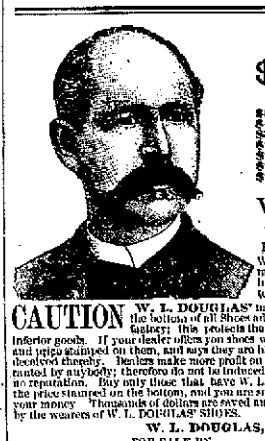
KOHLER HOUSE,
(Formerly TREMONT HOUSE).
GEO. M. KOHLER, Prop.
South I Street, Fresno,
HAVING TAKEN CHARGE OF AND REfitted this large and comfortable hotel, I propose to conduct it in first-class style. Rates made known on application, and guaranteed satisfactory both to regular boarders and to transient customers.
The Table Will Be First-Class
And Rooms
Comfortably Furnished.
In short, it will be
THE BEST HOTEL
For the price in this city.
NONE BUT WHITE COOKS EMPLOYED
In this House.
☞ Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. 1y24dwml

FOWLER FRUIT AND RAISIN
Packing Oompany.
FOWLER, FRESNO COUNTY, CAL.,
....WILL DO A....
General Raisin Packing Business
THIS SEASON.
Highest Cash Price paid for Raisins in the Sweat Box.
C. H. NORRIS, Pres. C. M. EDMONDS, Sec.
f12tf

JUST RECEIVED BY THE
Fresno Agricultural Works
A Carload of the
WALTER A. WOODS MOWERS,
The Best in the World for Alfalfa.
We have handled this mower for six years, and sold a car load last year without effort on the record of the machine. As the car is shipped direct from the factory to Fresno, our prices will compare with any other first-class mower. As we always carry a full stock, our line of extras will be found complete.
We also keep in stock the
WOODS :-: SELF-DUMP :-: RAKE.
Improved Holingsworth Pole or Shafts, and the
Locke Horse Rake.
Corner Tulare and L streets.
BARGAINS.—One second-hand Thresher, one second-hand Barley Crusher, one second-hand Threshing Engine.
JUST RECEIVED.—A Carload of BUGGIES; also, a carload of WAGONS and HEADER TRUCKS.
d28tf

F. J. BURLEIGH,
.....DEALER IN.....
Grain, Grain Bags,
.....AND.....
LIVE :: STOCK!
Money advanced on growing Grain and Grain stored in warehouse. Orders taken for Farming Implements.
AGENT FOR THE HOUSER COMBINED HARVESTER.
Warehouse on R. R. Reservation, bet. Mono Inyo Sts.
P. O. Box 725. FRESNO, CAL.

Money and Labor Saved
By Using the New Buckeye Combined
Riding and Walking Cultivator!
The Best in the World for the Vineyard or Farm!
ALSO, THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE DAY, THE LUBIN PULVERIZER and CLOD CRUSHER. Every farmer should have one. Before buying any farm machinery call and see these farming tools at Agricultural Implement Warehouse of
JOHN JOHNSTON.
Cor. Tulare and M Sts., Fronting Courthouse Square.
f22tf


W. L. DOUGLAS'
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
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The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

BY

Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:

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Six Months, " " $1.5

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

From Daily of Saturday.

Colonel Forsyth is in San Francisco.

Miss Eula Scott is home again from a visit of five weeks in San Francisco.

F. G. Berry returned from a short business trip to San Francisco yesterday.

Justice Shepard and wife of Selma were guests of friends in Fresno yesterday.

J. L. Brainerd, Superintendent of the Call and Bulletin, of San Francisco is spending a few days in Fresno.

W. N. Norton, United States Special Agent, will learn of something to his advantage by calling at THE REPUBLICAN office.

Professor Heaton went to San Francisco yesterday for a few days. While absent he will purchase libraries for the new public schools.

The Board of Supervisors will hold a special meeting next Wednesday for the purpose of considering the acceptance of the bridge at Lane's crossing.

A nine-year-old son of T. C. Records of Dunlap is lying at the Ogle House, suffering from a fractured leg received by a log rolling on him yesterday. A suit in the Superior Court to obtain a divorce from William Vincent on the grounds of extreme cruelty and failure to provide.

The office of the Butler vineyard was moved to No. 1808 Tulare street, in Masonic Temple block, yesterday. W. M. Williams is buying for the vineyard this season.

Judge Campbell yesterday granted S. J. Hill a divorce from William R. Hill. The parties have resided in this county for many years, and at one time near Grub Gulch.

Judge Sayle, after an absence of a week in San Francisco, returned last evening, bringing with him his wife and son Ralph, who have been spending some weeks in the bay city.

Herbert Bishop left on the express yesterday bound for Vancouver, B. C., on a visit to a brother, who is afflicted with lung troubles and rheumatism. He intends to bring his brother to Fresno if his health will permit.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Their Very Successful Ice Cream Social Last Evening.

The members of Fresno Lodge, No. 409, I. O. G. T., gave an open lodge and social to the friends of the order at Nichols' hall last evening. Notwithstanding the weather had been slightly oppressive during the day many arrived early, and by half past 8 P. M. every seat in the hall was occupied.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. J. W. Webb, after which came the following program: Remarks on the good of the order, A. M. Drew; song, "I've Signed the Pledge," Mrs. Sarah Dunham. She was loudly applauded, and responded by singing, "Your Mission;" reading, "His First Glass," Miss E. L. Bowling; remarks, Rev. J. W. Webb; recitation, "Mrs. Caudle's Lecture," J. W. Shattuck.

Then came refreshments, consisting of ice cream, lemonade, cake and luscious fruits, etc., and to say that the donors knew just how to please the appetite of all was evidenced by the generous patronage of the tables. Supper over many of the older folks departed, leaving the hall to the younger people, who enjoyed an hour or more playing games, singing, etc. During the time following the regular exercises Mrs. Dunham was recalled and sang two popular airs, after repeated encores and to the delight of all.

Suit Against a Corporation.

M. Denicke filed a complaint with the County Clerk yesterday against the American Building and Loan Association, a corporation, to recover $440 and $10 costs.

Mr. Denicke alleges that he was induced to purchase 400 shares of the stock of the association at $1 per share upon the understanding that after he held the stock for three months he would be entitled to a loan of $2200 from the association upon his giving good security. He says that he paid for the stock on the 16th of last March, and after the three months necessary for him to hold it had expired, he filed his application, giving good and sufficient security for the money, but that the association refused and still refuses to comply with the terms of the contract, wherefore he asks for judgment.

The New Buildings.

M. Denicke will have his new two story brick building, on Mariposa street, finished and ready for occupancy, at the rate it is now going up, before any of the contemplated buildings on the remainder of the burnt block will have been commenced. The foundations and walls have been constructed so as to admit of one or two additional stories at any time.

E. Gilmour has not decided upon the style of a building he will erect. He told a reporter that he could not say just when he would commence to build.

"It is a pity," said a workman on the Bernhard-Monahan-Havelin brick yesterday, "that this whole block is not three stories high. It will be only two stories."

In the Courts.

G. P. Kaiser has filed a petition praying the Superior Court that he be declared an insolvent debtor. His liabilities amount to $3264.12; assets, nothing. The following creditors reside in Fresno: Lon Peterson $56, —. Edgerly $120; —. Lamb $50, Dr. Sponogle $100, B. C. Thomas $90, —. Pascola $20, Connolly O Borle $70 and G. A. Barron $12.

James Lynch and James Johnson, arrested for sleeping in a box car, were sentenced yesterday by Justice Hogue to ten days each in jail.

Frank Clark was lodged in jail on a charge of vagrancy. He will be tried before Justice Hogue this morning.

Accident to Ex-Judge Nourse.

Ex-Judge Nourse returned from a business trip to Stockton on Wednesday night, and while going from the depot to the sleeper of the overland train at Lathrop, fell from the platform, a distance of four feet, and landed on the track with very uncomfortable emphasis. The only injury sustained was the spraining of the left knee, from which he has now nearly recovered.

Clarence Gates Recovering.

Clarence Gates, who was terribly lacerated by an infuriated sow several days ago, has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to come to town to have the dressings on his wounds changed. He was taken yesterday to the residence of his father, Willet Gates, on Big Dry Creek.

The Abbey Mine.

John McNally, of the Abbey mine, in the Hildreth district, left with his family yesterday morning for a vacation. Work has been stopped on the lower levels and the company is now engaged in prospecting above the tunnel level, with the expectation of finding a large body of rich ore there.

NEAGLE'S CASE.

Judge Gottschalk Gives an Interesting Opinion.

POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

An Instance on Record in Which Justice Field Gave a Very Different Opinion.

From Daily of Saturday.

Judge Gottschalk of Los Angeles has given a very interesting opinion on the question of jurisdiction in the Neagle case. It is republished here from the Los Angeles Express:

EDITOR EXPRESS: I cannot agree with your article published yesterday and entitled, "The Rights of the State." I confess that my first impression on reading the report of the killing of Judge Terry was to the same effect as the conclusion at which you arrive, and state as follows:

The dignity of the State of California, the preservation of the proper balance between State and Federal powers, and [illegible] less man-killers who are so often clothed with Federal authority demand that Marshal Neagle shall be duly tried by the State Courts, and the Californian who opposes it, unwittingly or otherwise, is working against the peace and dignity of his state and the welfare of his country.

A SETTLED PRINCIPLE.

But further reflection and investigation have led me to take a different view. The principle involved and the case itself is not such a novel one as many seem to think. The Supreme Court of the United States has on several occasions thoroughly considered the questions involved. In the leading case of State of Tennessee against Davis (100 U. S. Sup. Ct., 157) an indictment had been found by the State Court against Davis for murder. He filed a petition for the removal of his case to a United States Court on the ground that he was a Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and that while attempting to enforce the revenue laws, he had been assaulted and fired upon, and that in defence of his life he returned the fire, and that this was the alleged murder. Upon that petition the question arose whether Davis was entitled to have his case removed from the State Courts and transferred to the United States tribunals. All the Judges agreed upon the importance of the case, Judge Strong delivering the opinion of the majority, saying: "A more important question can hardly be imagined."

OFFICIAL ACTS.

"Upon its answer may depend the possibility of the general government preserving its own existence," and arrives at the conclusion: "That the act of Congress authorizes the removal of any cause, when the acts of the defendant complained of were done, or claimed to have been done, in the discharge of his duty as a federal officer. It makes such a claim a basis for the assumption of federal jurisdiction of the case and for retaining it, at least until the claim proves unfounded," and saying, "The general government must cease to exist whenever it loses the power of protecting itself in the exercise of its constitutional powers. It can act only through its officers and agents, and they must act within the states.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

"If when thus acting and within the scope of their authority, those officers can be arrested and brought to trial in a state Court for an alleged offense against the law of the state, yet warranted by the federal authority they possess, and if the general government is powerless to interfere at once for their protection—if the protection must be left to the state Court—the operations of the general government may at any time be converted at the will of one of its members. No such element of weakness is to be found in the constitution." The case of Davis was accordingly removed from the state to the United States Court.

OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

From the opinion of a majority of the Judges only Judges Clifford and Field dissented, the former delivering a lengthy opinion. The ground of Judge Field's dissent does not there appear. But, as in the light of recent events, it becomes interesting to ascertain his views, we may find them expressed in the case of the state of Virginia, 100 U. S. 318. In that case he says in reference to Lee 641, Rev. Stat.:

"The prosecution is for the crime of murder, committed within her limits—that is, of the state of Virginia—by persons and at a place subject to her jurisdiction. The offense charged is against her authority and laws, and she alone has authority to inquire into its commission and to punish the offender. Murder is not an offense against the United States except when committed on an American vessel on the high seas, or in some port or haven without the jurisdiction of the state, or in the District of Columbia, or in the territories, or at other places where the national government has exclusive jurisdiction. The offense within the limits of a state, except where jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States, is as much beyond the jurisdiction of these courts as though it had been committed on another continent. The prosecution of the offense in such a case does not therefore arise under the constitution and laws of the United States; and the act of Congress which attempts to give the federal courts jurisdiction of it is, to my mind, a clear infraction of the constitution."

ON THE LAW.

If this opinion of Judge Field were the law, it is evident that Neagle could not be tried by the United States Court, and if the Grand Jury of any county in this state would find an indictment against the Judge, or against Attorney-General Miller (which some hot heads are contemplating), they would have to submit to a trial in the State Courts. The outrageous action of a Justice of the Peace in issuing a warrant against Judge Field without any reasonable ground, upon the affidavit of a prejudiced and inimical party not even a witness to the killing, shows how the process of a Court may be abused, and will probably convince the Judge, as it has me, that the reasoning and the judgment of a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States was right, and the United States should and do have the power to protect its officers from malice, spite, local prejudice and unwarranted arrests or prosecution by any person clothed with a little brief authority. All that the people can and do demand is a fair trial. This can and will be had in the Courts of the United States much more so than in the State Court, especially of that county where the deed was done.

BIAS AND POLITICS.

Experience shows that in all trials where the community takes a great interest, personal friendship and feeling, prejudice and bias, politics or some other influence only too often invade the jury box and receive verdicts which show the effect of such influences. This is notoriously the case, and the local courts are more subject to the same than the United States Courts. In these the jury will also be composed of citizens of the state, but they will not alone be selected from that county. The law will be explained to them and administered by Judges possessed certainly with at least as much experience, wisdom, integrity and independence as can be claimed for state Judges generally. A fair and impartial trial should be had, and who will assert that this cannot be better accomplished in such a case in a United States Court than in a local tribunal?

THE FIRE WELLS.

They Have Proved to Be a Failure Thus Far.

"Doc" Hensley, in a card to an evening contemporary, takes exception to the statement made in THE REPUBLICAN to the effect that the gang of fire wells at the corner of Inyo and F streets had been tested and proved to be a failure thus far.

The contract price for this gang well, which consists of four wells connected together and only a few feet apart, is $350, and Chief Engineer Higgins did not tell THE REPUBLICAN reporter that it would cost $1200 for the four wells complete.

THE DEPTHS.

The depths of the wells in this gang alluded to, as measured by Chief Higgins, are sixty-two, sixty-four and ninety-six feet respectively. The remaining well was being pumped at the time Chief Higgins made his measurements, and he, of course, could not measure that one.

The item should have read, "fourteen feet to water" instead of "fourteen feet deep."

The article which has displeased Mr. Hensley contained the following statement:

"We tried the engine at this new well, but the suction could not raise any water to the surface. It may be that the casing is not air-tight, and that no vacuum consequently can be formed."

Mr. Hensley, in his card, does not deny the statement that the engine could not raise any water out of this gang well, but he promises that he will make the wells work before he sends in his bill for the $350.

A PRAISEWORTHY RESOLUTION.

This is a very praiseworthy resolution, and THE REPUBLICAN hopes that Mr. Hensley will succeed very shortly, for the well is urgently needed as a protection against fire in that part of the city.

"Chief Higgins has sought to do me an injury, and has used THE DAILY REPUBLICAN for his war club," continues Mr. Hensley. This is a grave error. Mr. Higgins did not volunteer the information that the gang well was a failure.

THE WELLS DID NOT WORK.

A reporter called upon Chief Higgins and asked him whether such and such a report was true, and Mr. Higgins, having no reason to conceal what the whole town knew, gave the reporter the desired information. He did not say that each of the four wells would cost $350, but he said that each gang of wells would cost that amount. This information was not volunteered by Mr. Higgins, but it was given in answer to the reporter's questions. It is, however, the truth.

Mr. Higgins said to the reporter last night, in reply to Mr. Hensley's charges that he had a personal motive in objecting to the removal of the Silsby engine to Mr. Hensley's stable: "I recommended to the Trustees the placing of the engine in another locality, especially during the summer months, but I objected to the engine being put into a stable, because they could not put any fire into the engine until after she got on side. Besides that, I also objected because no provision had been made to serve the engine with hose, and I told the Trustees that the engine would be some time on the ground before she could be served with hose.

"My words were proved true not long afterwards at the Chinatown fire. I had been on the ground thirty-five minutes before the Silsby had a stream on, and then she was served from No. 1's hose.

"Since my objection was verified in that instance, Mr. Hensley has provided means to get the hose on the ground with the engine, for which service he, of course, receives extra compensation."

PROMPT LAWYERS.

One of Them Was So Prompt That He Got His Fingers in the Door.

[Communicated.]

Everybody knows Joe Campbell. He is a Stockton lawyer, and thought once that he was a candidate for Congress.

Joe recently brought suit, in San Joaquin county, for White & Thomas, against the Fresno National Bank, on a claim assigned to them by the contractors who put up the bank building. The building was to have been finished January 1st.

The contractor loafed along, frequently having no men at all at work, and it was not finished until the middle of May. If it had been done the 1st of January it could easily have been filled with good tenants. The opportunity passed; dull times came; the building is not nearly all rented; the bank lost the use of it for four and a half months, and defend on the ground that they have a good claim against the contractor for damages on account of this.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The bank's lawyers, Nourse & Short, think that, under the Constitution, the Superior Court of San Joaquin county has no jurisdiction of an action against a corporation having its principal place of business in Fresno county, on a contract made in Fresno county, to be performed there, and the breach of which is alleged to have happened there; so they made a motion to dismiss the action. The motion was heard August 12th, and denied.

While Mr. Nourse was preparing a bill of exceptions for the Judge's signature, our Joe slipped into the Clerk's office and had the bank's default entered, for not answering.

UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

The bank's attorneys knew nothing of this until they were shown a copy of the Stockton Independent of the 13th, in which appeared an article (evidently inspired by Joe) headed, "How a Lawyer Loses a Point." Joe's "promptness" was highly commended, and there was considerable chuckling in the article over his superior smartness, as against the attorneys for defendant. On Wednesday Mr. Nourse went to Stockton to see about this. He remembered very well that when the stipulation was signed postponing the day of hearing the motion, it contained a proviso that the defendant should have five days after notice of the decision of the motion wherein to answer or demur, and did not understand how "Joseph" could, under those circumstances, take a default on the very day the motion was heard.

THE ABSOLUTE PROOF.

At first the Clerk said the stipulation had been lost, and the entry made in the register of its filing called it only a stipulation postponing the time for hearing the motion. After considerable search it was found, having been gathered up from the Clerk's table with the papers in another suit. It was signed by "Joseph" himself, and as above stated, gave five days to answer or demur after notice of decision of motion.

Upon being shown the stipulation, which had been filed long before the hearing of the motion, Judge Budd at once set aside the default and gave the defendant to and including the 20th to answer or demur. Now, undoubtedly, "Joe" was very smart, but yet, it is a little difficult to see wherein he has gained anything for his client by his exceeding "promptness." To us it seems, just now, as if the Fresno attorneys were slightly ahead at this present hearing.

"He laughs best who laughs last."

J. E. Hughes, proprietor of Highland Springs, Lake county, has just sold them to Oakland and Fresno parties for land near Fresno and cash.—S. F. Report.

TARANTULAS.

Said to Be an Enemy of the Scale Bug.

THE DISCOVERY BY A STUDENT.

Battle Between the Spiders and Some Black Locusts Won by the Locusts.

From Daily of Saturday.

Fred Kromple, who keeps the Milwaukee Shoe Store, near the Postoffice, on Fourth street, is very much of a naturalist. While residing in Milwaukee he was one of the most valued contributors to the city museum, and always spent his Sundays either out in the country or on the river seaching for anything odd he could discover in the animal, picatorial or entomological line. He found many remarkable specimens, and all have been given places in the museum, where the public can see them and wonder at the works of nature.

A WEAKNESS FOR SPIDERS.

[illegible] for spiders, and the more poisonous the species the better he likes them and the madder it makes him when he hears some person has killed one. He said: "Take tarantulas, for instance, and you can see by watching their habits that it is dead wrong to kill them. Instead of doing so, everybody should foster them and encourage them, and if you have a hundred or two good large tarantulas about your house you will find they have eaten all the other insects that trouble you."

BABY TARANTULAS.

"I went out on Sunday and I hunted in a place where I knew tarantulas ought to be plenty. Before many minutes I found a nest in which was a large female insect and a ball of eggs almost as large as a hen's egg. I brought my treasure home and put it in a glass jelly can to keep over night and when I woke up in the morning it was so!" he exclaimed, putting the jelly can in the reporter's hands as he spoke.

At the bottom of the glass was a lump of stuff about the size of a walnut. Crawling all over this and up and down the sides of the glass were tarantulas of all sizes from that of a pin head to as large as a cent. The larger ones were crawling up toward the top of the can where the old mother spider hung suspended and apparently trying to keep as far away from her offspring as possible.

ENEMIES OF SCALE BUGS.

"Now you can see why it is that those spiders should not be killed. That ball, which the eggs were fastened to, is composed of the dead bodies of all kinds of insects, including the white and red scale bugs. The mother gathers these together and embalms them by a process known only to the inventor, and protected by several patents. When there are enough in a lump she lays her eggs and sticks them on the outside. As soon as the eggs are hatched the little spiders look around for something to eat, and there it is close at hand. The very little ones only eat that stuff, for as soon as they are a few hours old, the young ones climb on their mother's back, just as you see they are doing in that glass, and begin to eat her. They do this when at home, as well as when in a foreign prison, for I have watched them several times. The old one makes no kick, but lies quietly until her vitals are sapped and she dies."

NOT AFRAID OF A BITE.

"But are you not afraid of being bitten?" asked the reporter, as he noticed the two half-inch tusks which the mother tarantula seemed to take pride in exhibiting to the public.

"No, sir; the tarantula is a peaceful spider and will not bite unless you fight it and make it mad. It likes to bite insects, but will never hurt a human being unless first hurt. I have had them crawl all over my body and have never been hurt by them."—Santa Ana Free Press.

"Speaking of tarantulas," said a well-known Fresnoite last night, to a REPUBLICAN reporter, "they have their uses, but although they are a venomous species of the spider they are easily killed by the black locust.

"About thirteen years ago the black locusts appeared in such vast numbers as to stop the railroad trains from running, because when crushed beneath the wheels on the rails they greased the rails so much that the railroad men had a good deal of trouble with them. I was living in San Jose at that time, and a friend of mine who resided in Elko, Nevada, shipped me a jar containing a lot of these black locusts, alive.

ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

"I gave them to a druggist friend of mine and he put them into a fish globe containing a lot of live tarantulas, expecting that the hairy spiders would make a meal of Mr. Locust.

"Both parties seemed to be pretty quiet in the daytime, but when we came around in the morning we found all the locusts there—a little tired maybe, but we missed a good many of the tarantulas. Of the missing tarantulas only the leg or the claw remained to tell the story that the locusts had devoured them. On the next morning there was not a tarantula to be found, and the locusts were fat.

"Some of the locusts died, but that was from overfeeding."

STATE SCHOOL MONEY.

How It Has Been Apportioned in the Fresno Districts.

The County Superintendent of Schools has apportioned the state school money as follows: Fresno $1463.42, library fund $49.25; Valley View $149, library fund [illegible] each, and $21 for the library fund; Fowler, Washington Colony, Kingsburg, Orange Center and Scandinavian $128 each for the school fund and $14 for the library fund.

The following received $64 each for the school fund and $7 each for the library fund: Arcola, Auberry Valley, Alcalde, Bethel, Big Sandy, Black Mountain, Burch, Canal, Crescent, Clay, Cherry, Clark's Valley, Coarse Gold, Cantua, Centerville, Duke, Daulton, Deer Park, Dry Creek, Dennis, Elkhorn, Eureka, Easterby, Eastin, Eschol, Fair View, Fancher, Firebaugh, Fruit Vale, Ft Washington, Flume, Franklin, Fresno, Granite, Green Mountain, Gambetta, Granville, Gertrude, Garfield, Green, Hill's Valley, Huron, Haughton, Hanover, Hopewell, Hughes, Iowa, Jefferson, Kroeger, Kingston, Letcher, Lake, Little Panoche, Lower Mill Creek, Lorena, Lewis Creek, Lone Star, Liberty, Magnolia, Mill Creek, Millerton, Mechanicsville, Madison, Mountain View, Mississippi, Monroe, Merey, Mary's Dale, Malaga, Mendocino, New Hope, Orange Grove, Oleander, Panoche, Prairie, Princeton, Paige, Pleasant Valley, Pleasant Vale, River Dale, Round Mountain, River Bend, Red Banks, Raymond, Summit Lake, Sycamore, San Joaquin, Squaw Valley, Sentinel, Sweet Flower, Smith's Ferry, Terry, Temperance, Wahtoke, West Park, Webster, Willow Creek, Walnut, American Colony, Adobe, Belmont, Desmond, Pomona, Sanger and Spring Valley.

Porter Ashe in Luck.

At Morris Park, N. Y., yesterday, Ashe's mare Geraldine won a five-furlong race in one minute, equal to the best record, and at Saratoga his horse Floodtide came in second, in a mile-and-one-eighth race. Ashe, like Winters, is operating with a small stable, but he, like the Sacramento man, has raked in many a purse this season. It would seem that the small, well-selected stables are more profitable than the larger ones.

FRESNO COAL.

A Flattering Report of the Business of the Mine the First Year.

E. Jacob, Vice-President of the San Joaquin Valley Coal Mining Company, has issued a circular letter to the stockholders, in which are found many interesting statements regarding the affairs of the company for this, the first year of its organization. Among other things the circular says:

"The coal measures, which at first were but a few feet in thickness, have now increased to a 4½ foot seam of solid, clean coal, equal, if not superior, in quality to any lignite coal yet found in California.

"During the fiscal year just expired, 2974 tons of coal were extracted from the mine and sold to the different industries and manufactories located in the San Joaquin Valley. A tunnel 500 feet in length, was run in the short time of sixty days, at a cost of $2865.38, all complete. This tunnel has brought to view a large body of first-class coal, and of immense value.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many other improvements have also been made or are now in course of construction at the mine, such as coal bunkers, to hold at least 300 tons, tracks to connect the lower and middle or 'Jones,' tunnel with the bunkers. Also mining cars, boarding-houses, dwelling-houses, blacksmith shops, etc., involving a large expenditure, but which, when completed, will enable the company to extract from the mine at least 24,000 tons of coal per annum, and it will take at least ten years to exhaust the coal contained in only eighty acres of the company's ground.

A RAILROAD WANTED.

"One of the most important improvements required at this time is the connection of the mine with the main track at Coalinga. The delivery of coal by team to Coalinga and its frequent handling, renders the coal unmerchantable, and with the present aspect of the market, transportation by team will prove totally inadequate to the demand; hence the incoming Board should at once decide upon the construction of a railroad from Coalinga to the bunkers, thereby insuring a more reliable transportation for this ensuing winter season and at all times hereafter.

"The finances of the company are in a flourishing condition and on a sound basis, as appears by the Secretary's annual statement.

"In conclusion allow me to congratulate you, gentlemen, on your good fortune in possessing such a valuable property, situated, as it is, in the midst of the rich and fertile valley of the San Joaquin, and with having a market at hand for double the amount of coal you can extract for years to come."

At the annual meeting of the shareholders, on the 15th of this month, J. S. Robinson was elected a Director in place of J. R. K. Nutall. Work has already been begun on the track connecting the mine with the main track.

FRESNO'S GAMBLERS.

In Danger of Being Indicted by the Next Grand Jury.

About two weeks ago City Attorney Merriam wrote a letter to the City Marshal in which he advised that official that it was no part of his duty to arrest gamblers or vagrants, "as such," because the city ordinances relating to this class of criminals covered the same ground as the statute, and were therefore null and void. The legal proposition was that such offenders should be prosecuted under the statute.

THE REPUBLICAN published this letter and also inquired whether District Attorney Tupper would write a letter to the Sheriff advising him that it was "no part of his duty to arrest gamblers and vagrants as such."

MR. TUPPER'S OPINION.

A reporter called upon Mr. Tupper a few days ago in order to obtain some light as to the reason why gambling is tolerated in this city.

Said Mr. Tupper: "I convicted Gentry and Renfro last spring and one of them paid a fine of $235 and the other of $274. They were indicted by the Grand Jury for dealing faro, and it was the first conviction that I ever heard of in this county for dealing faro, and I doubt if there ever had been a conviction for the same offense in this valley outside of Fresno.

"I have requested the peace officers to make arrests, if possible, of these offenders against the gambling laws, and they can be prosecuted before a committing magistrate upon a complaint sworn upon information and belief. The officers tell me that they don't know anything personally that gambling is going on. The only successful method of getting at these persons is to force the men who play at these games to appear before the Grand Jury, and to force them to testify as to what they have seen in those gambling dens."

CAN BE FORCED TO TESTIFY.

"Can a person be forced to testify before a Grand Jury?" was asked.

"Yes. In a gambling case," was the reply. "Section 324 of the Penal Code says: 'No person otherwise competent as a witness is disqualified from testifying as such concerning the offense of gaming, on the ground that such testimony may criminate himself, but no prosecution can afterwards be had against him for any offense concerning which he testified.'

"An indictment will hold good if the offense was committed a year prior to the finding of the indictment in misdemeanor some time this fall, probably in October, and the parties whom you say you know have visited these gambling dens can be forced to testify."

PEACE OFFICERS.

"What is the legal definition of a peace officer?" was asked.

"Section 817 of the Penal Code defines a peace officer as "a Sheriff of a county or a Constable, Marshal or Policeman of a township, city or town. All warrants issued for the arrest of parties are directed to the Sheriff, the Constables, the Marshal or the Policemen of the city or county in which the warrant is issued."

Persons who are in the habit of visiting the gambling games of Fresno will do well to reflect upon the fact that if they do not cease their visits they are liable to be summoned before the Grand Jury to tell what they know.

The gambling dens must go.

A Child's Arm Broken.

A year-and-a-half-old daughter of David Greenwood and wife, while playing on the porch at the home of her parents yesterday, fell off the porch to the ground and broke its right arm just above the wrist. The little sufferer was attended to by Dr. Dearborff.

Henry W. Grady in his eloquent address at the University of Virginia, after describing the dangers of plutocracy, offered as his remedy that the citizen should be exalted. "Teach him, that his home is his castle, and that its sovereignty rests beneath his hat. Make him self-respecting, self-reliant and responsible. Let him stand upright and fearless—a free man, born of freemen—building his altar in the midst of his household gods and shrining in his own heart the uttermost temple of his liberty."

IN A DULL SEASON.

That is the Time When it Pays to Advertise.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

What Maxey & Allen Find Out By Advertising in The Daily Republican.

From the Daily of Sunday.

"Does advertising pay in dull times?" echoed a member of the real estate firm of Maxey & Allen, in response to the same question put by a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday.

"It does pay if you advertise in a paper that has a large circulation and that reaches out among the very people whom you wish to address," was the reply that followed swiftly on the heels of the echo. "So we determined to try the experiment this year at the very beginning of the dull season.

THE PROPER SELECTION.

"We selected THE REPUBLICAN, as that is the only paper we advertise in, and we awaited the result with considerable curiosity. After a few weeks of waiting for results we were agreeably surprised to receive a batch of letters from Maine, New Hampshire, Texas, Arizona, Missouri, Kansas and other places, stating that they had read our display advertisement in THE FRESNO REPUBLICAN, and asking us for information regarding the Allen colony that we have on sale, and also regarding Fresno county in general.

"It was, as I said before, a veritable surprise to us, and we felt that we had placed our money where it would return us dollar for dollar. Advertising does pay through the dull season as well as through the busy season. During the month of July, which was the dullest month this year, our commissions amounted to $1000, just as much as we had made in any one month during the year before.

THE DULL SEASON THE OPPORTUNITY.

"Don't forget to state that all these people who wrote to us making inquiries said that they had seen our advertisement in THE FRESNO REPUBLICAN.

"We have come to the conclusion that the dull season is the last time in the year that a business man should discontinue advertising. In dull times it is not the merchant who sits in the back end of his store that does the biggest business, but it is the merchant who has grit enough to go outside and solicit trade through the medium of a paper with a large circulation."

The Manufactured Coffee Bean.

We have recently learned from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the consumption of coffee in this country is gradually falling off, and although he attributes this to the rivalry of cocoa, there is clearly another reason which it is not difficult to discover. Few persons, we venture to say, know what genuine coffee is like, and what a delicious and healthful beverage it constitutes. It is mostly sold mixed with chicory, and, it is said, other things cheaper than chicory, and such coffee mixtures contain so little coffee that it is not justifiable to call them by that name. It may be said that buyers can guard themselves against such practices by purchasing the berry whole and grinding it for themselves. This is commonly done in well-ordered households; but the great majority of coffee drinkers will not take the trouble to do so, or are often so situated that they are unable to do so. But even here the fraudulent trader steps in to render such a precaution abortive, for he manufactures the berries themselves in a manner so true to nature that they are difficult of detection. According to a German medical journal this nefarious industry is carried on by certain firms in Cologne, where the artificial beans are made by machines devised for the purpose. The material of which they are compounded is burned flour or meal, but they can be distinguished from genuine coffee by the circumstance that they sink when immersed in ether, whereas the true coffee berry will float in that liquid.—Chamber's Journal.

Created a Commotion.

A well-known Memphis young man, with enterprise worthy of his city, created a sensation at the Lindell hotel in St. Louis a few days ago. He had been out reconnoitering through the town and returned about 12 o'clock in the night. Desirous to have a conversation with a bell boy about the merits of ice water, he laid his finger with delicate gentleness upon a button near by. Very soon he heard a commotion below, but did not associate it with his action. The noise came nearer, till suddenly his room was invaded by a dozen or more hemlaced gentlemen, upon whose shirts was the information that they were members of the fire department. They bore the nozzle of a hose, from which a stream of water was allowed to emanate as the door of the Memphis man opened. The hero rushed out to avoid the water and encountered a hundred or more airily attired, screaming women and children. The next day the clerk of the hotel said to the young man, "We won't charge you anything for the time you have been here if you will leave." The young man took the suggestion and went to the Southern Hotel.—Memphis Scimitar.

Lepers in the Himalayas.

The death of Father Damien has drawn attention to leper settlements in various parts of the world, and it is not well to overlook English men and women who, in India and elsewhere, are proving to [illegible] chester paper, "I met the Rev. Henry Coley of Almora. He says there is a leper settlement near him, in the Himalaya mountains, where there is an average of 107 inmates, in addition to others who even in their misery prefer freedom in their village homes to the more regular comfort provided in the asylum. Referring to these lepers, the Rev. J. Hewlett, M. A., who (like Mr. Coley) labors in connection with the London Missionary Society, says that he recently welcomed to church fellowship ninety-six of these lepers, who, under God, owed all to the instruction given and the brotherly help showed by another Englishman, the Rev. John Henry Rudden. I do not want to pluck one flower from the grave of the Belgian priest on the shores of Molokai, but I think we should not overlook the work which is being done so well by agents of the English Free Churches in various parts of the world."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Officer Smith's Good Work.

Police Officer Smith is doing the city good service by enforcing the ordinance requiring owners of teams to hitch them when they leave them standing in the streets.

"The ordinance has been in existence several years," remarked the officer, "but it has never been enforced before. I have not made any arrests as yet, because many people do not know that such an ordinance exists. When I find a team unhitched I tie it up, and wait until the owner comes, so that I may warn him of the ordinance. If he does it again of course I would have to arrest him."

A. E. Shield, an extensive farmer near Borden, is the guest of friends in this city.

CHISHOLM & JONES

Clothiers.

The increasing popularity and demand for our styles and make of Clothing demonstrates the intelligent appreciation of their merits. They are nowhere slighted, but are as near perfect as skill, material, patient care and the most improved machinery can make them. Employing the best mechanics money can induce, our friends can rely that their excellency and high standard will be fully maintained, regardless of cost.

INTEGRITY

Is the Vital Spark of

Commercial -:- Life!

At our counters the rich can buy as low as the poor, and the child as safely as the adult.

ANOTHER MARKED FEATURE OF THIS HOUSE

....IS ITS....

IRON RULE

.....OF.....

Cash Before Delivery Every Time.

To make the most of a sale—to get all the profit possible out of a patron, and charge it—is not our mode of doing business. We listen to no music save the metallic ring of the

Almighty Dollar!

And it is on this basis alone we can expect to offer any inducements to cash trade.

OUR STOCK OF

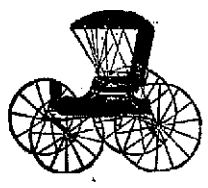
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Straw and Felt Hats,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

IS VERY COMPLETE,

Together with the largest and best assorted line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, which we make up to order in elegance that cannot be surpassed on the coast.



Bargains. Bargains.

.....N.....

Buggies and Wagons!

Have Received Two Carloads of the Celebrated

BAIN WAGONS!

The Best ever brought to this coast, and

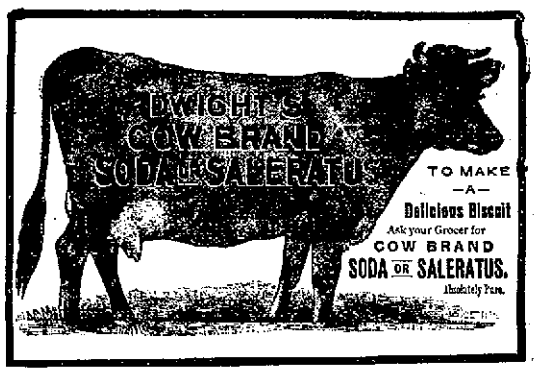
THE HIRAM W. DAVIS BUGGIES

The Best Buggy for the price in the market.

Don't buy until you have seen these vehicles. They will be sold at UNUSUALLY LOW CASH PRICES.

A. F. BAKER,

jr12w1f 1926 Mariposa St.



Yards at Fresno, Travor, Visalia | Yards at Tulare, Hanford, Lemoore

>SAN JOAQUIN LUMBER CO,

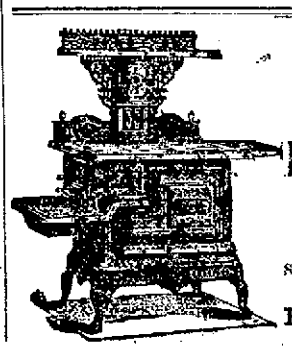
J. O. BYXBEE, Agent at Fresno.

Lumber Dealers.

—DEALERS IN—

Oregon, Mountain Pine and Redwood Lumber, Doors Window Blinds, Laths, Lime, etc.

Grapevine Stakes and Posts in Carload Lots a Specialty. Lumber Sawed to Order.



—REOPENING OF—

WEAVER'S

Hardware Store,

MARIPOSA STRET.

Stoves, Ranges, Shelf and Building Hardware

Full Stock! Low Prices!

d21w1f

The Fresno Republican
ISSUED
EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—BY—
J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.
Editors and Publishers.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

William Raynor went to Madera yesterday.

John Holmes, son of ex-Judge Holmes, is seriously ill.

Mrs. J. G. Johnston is home again from a visit on the coast.

E. Shamp went to San Francisco yesterday on a short business trip.

The work of laying slate shingles on the new railroad depot was begun yesterday.

Mrs. O. M. Thompson returned to the city last evening from a visit in San Francisco.

Misses Eva Cole and Nettie Lynch left for Sacramento yesterday for a few weeks' visit.

John Engler paid Justice of the Peace Wolcott yesterday a fine of $10 for disturbing the peace.

Mrs. Gartenlaub of Selma is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bretzner, at their home near this city.

W. H. McKenzie, cashier of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank, went to Kingman, A. T., yesterday.

Mrs. Delia Miles, a sister of County Assessor Hutchison, returned last evening from a visit on the coast.

Mrs. T. J. Kirk went to Oakland yesterday on a vacation of three weeks. She will also visit in San Francisco and in San Jose.

Dr. J. R. Reilly and John Chalmers were upset in a buggy last Sunday afternoon, near Gordon's vineyard, and Dr. Reilly sprained his hand. The horse was caught at Herndon. The accident was caused by a chuck hole.

William Blacksill, with his wife and family, arrived from Virginia City, Nev., a few days ago. They have commenced to build a residence on their forty-acre tract in Washington colony, where they intend to reside permanently.

J. McDonald, "outside ma[n]" Benicia Agricultural Works, has been in Fresno for several days, and left with his wife for Benicia this morning. Mr. McDonald has a dozen combined harvesters at work this season, and they have given satisfaction.

Mrs. Dougal Baird and son and daughter, Mrs. Luchsinger, and Mrs. John Baird and son and three daughters of Washington colony have arrived from the coast, where they have been rusticating for the last seven weeks. They return much improved in health.

S. N. Straube has sold the handsome bay carriage team of geldings to Alex. Gordon. It is said that the price paid was $1000, with the harness on. Mr. Straube, together with many other good judges of horseflesh, consider this the finest carriage team in Fresno or adjoining counties.

The Thurday excursions of the Atlantic & Pacific, Santa Fe route, are becoming quite popular with the traveling public. Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago without change. Sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston. These excursions are managed by the railroad company's employes. Baggage checked through to destination. Call on L. E. Walker, agent, opposite Grand Central hotel, for all information.

THE BALLOON.

It Soars Half a Mile Into the Sky and Down Again.

There was a large attendance at the fair grounds last Sunday to witness Van Tassell's ballon ascension and daring leap with a parachute from the height of a mile or more. The hot air balloon when unfastened from its moorings lazily soared upwards for about a half of a mile, carrying Professor Van Tassell with it. When it reached its limits it tilted a little and began to descend slowly. Van Tassell was seen fumbling at the ropes fastening the parachute, and, to the disappointment of all, he came down with the balloon instead of making the advertised jump.

The cause of the failure to leap was said to be the tangling of the cut-off rope, which made it impossible for him to get the parachute away from the balloon.

Professor Van Tassell said that his pocket barometer showed that he had ascended to a height of over 7000 feet. It consumed only five minutes from the time that the balloon left the earth until it landed again, so that the balloon must have been travelling at the rate of a mile in one minute and fifty-three seconds. Pretty good time for a running horse.

Bert Snow Reported Short.

It is reported that Bert Snow, the life insurance solicitor, had been found $25,-000 or $30,000 short in his accounts, and that Val Knaupp and E. O. Miller, the Visalia capitalists, who were on Snow's bonds, had been summoned to San Francisco.

About a year ago it was reported that Snow was $18,000 short in his accounts with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, but he settled the matter without having to call upon his bondsmen. Snow is reported to have done millions of dollars worth of business for the insurance companies since he began work. It was nothing unusual for him to earn $10,000 in contingencies every year.

Dr. Snow, his brother, says that Bert is worth at least $50,000 over and above all his liabilities, and that he will have no difficulty in making good his shortage.

The First Raisin Shipment.

F. M. Romain reports that the firm represented by him, Griffin & Skelley, the Riverside packers, made their first shipment of Fresno raisins yesterday. The raisins were packed in T. C. White's packing-house. Griffin & Skelley has bought a block of land next to the Mead packing-house in this city, and next year will build a large packing-house here.

This shipment is nearly three weeks earlier than the Riverside product.

Bids for a Schoolhouse.

Bids for the erection of the Washington colony schoolhouse were opened yesterday as follow, in the office of the architect, C. M. Carter, at the Mechanic's Planing Mill:

Riggins & Reborn, $5100; R. Landrum, $5332; G. Baldock, $5730; A. Jackson, $5310; A. Struck, $5805; J. Smith, $5215. The three lowest bids were reserved for consideration.

Terry in Heaven.

Mrs. Terry is going to try to engage Robert G. Ingersoll to prosecute Marshal Neagle. She had better save her money. In the Court in which Neagle is tried he is going to be acquitted, and in the Court where her husband has gone Ingersoll has no influence.—Newark (N. J.,) Evening Express.

Christian Camp-Meeting.

The annual camp-meeting of the Christian Church will be held in Auberry Valley in this county, beginning September 6th and continuing over two Sundays. A restaurant and a feed yard will be on the ground. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

The 9th of September committee, N. S. G. W., will meet in their Parlor this evening, at 8:15 sharp. All members of Fresno Parlor are requested to be present.

TERRY'S DEATH.

Resolutions of Respect by the Fresno Bar.

AN AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN.

A Full and Correct Report of the Proceedings in Court Yesterday.

From the Daily of Tuesday

An adjourned meeting of the Fresno County Bar was held yesterday, Judge Harris presiding, and the report of the committee, in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, laudatory of Judge Terry, came up for consideration, as follows:

May it please the Court: A committee, composed of the undersigned, has been appointed to report suitable resolutions concerning the decease of our professional brother, David S. Terry, who was killed at Lathrop, in this state, on the 14th instant.

In so doing we look beyond his sudden and unnatural death over his long and eventful life, and with some of that fairness and magnanimity which are taught us by the principles of our profession, find with pride monuments which he has left, which challenge our admiration and respect, and believe they demand the same from friend and foe.

He was a soldier of three wars—that for Texan independence in his youth; that which triumphed in the conquest of the empire out of which our great state is carved, in his early manhood; and that of the great civil war, in his maturity, in each of which he distinguished himself for daring and intrepidity.

We find him one of the examples of the "self-made" men of our country. Early in life his adventurous spirit brought him to the choicest portion of the domain his valor had aided to conquer, and he soon rose to the highest judicial position of this commonwealth. While there he was famed not less for the terseness and profundity of his decisions, than for his spotless integrity and impartiality.

In all the relations of life he was bold to rashness. Of generous impulses, strong convictions, and an acute sense of personal honor, he naturally made many enemies and mayhap some mistakes; but even his enemies, since his death, have given him credit for the honesty of his motives and conduct, and no man has accused him of a petty or dishonorable act.

Those who have known him intimately, know that in the private relations of life he was freer from vices, large and small, than most men; and was soft of heart and tenderly devoted to those close to him beyond what is usual; and he bound those to him with a fealty which great and kindly natures only can command. We therefore submit that it be

Resolved, First—That in the death of Hon. David S. Terry, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this state, the bar of this state has lost one of its most distinguished and able members; and that the people of this state have lost one of their staunchest defenders.

Second—That his brethren of the bench and bar of Fresno county deeply deplore his untimely death.

Third—That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and that it adjourn for such period as the Judges thereof may order in respect of the memory of our deceased brother.

H. S. Dixon,
J. P. Meux,
Newman Jones,
Committee.

George A. Nourse moved that the report be laid upon the table. The motion was seconded by George E. Church.

Mr. Nourse stated as the ground for his motion that Judge Terry had, in the affray which resulted in his death—by assaulting a Judge of the highest Court of the land, on account of decisions rendered by him in his judicial capacity—severed himself from his brethren of the bar. That the first obligation of an attorney, under our statute, is to support the constitution and laws of the state; the second, "to maintain the respect due to the Courts of Justice and judicial officers." That having thus put himself out of the pale of the brotherhood of lawyers, it was not a case in which the attorneys of this county, as such, were called upon to take any action. That in his judgment, it was far wiser to pass the matter over in silence.

W. D. Grady then made a characteristic speech, in which he said, among other things, that he did not think that because a man had slapped another man in the face, therefore all his good deeds should be forgotten, and that he supposed the objections to passing these resolutions praising Judge Terry's career, was that he didn't die like a coward; that if he had died like a coward, and had been shot in the back while running away, he supposed these gentlemen would be willing to pass resolutions praising him.

He went on to accuse those who supported the motion to lay on the table, of a desire to curry favor with Judge Field, before whom they thought they might have suits hereafter, and was going on in this vein when he was checked by Judge Harris, and directed to indulge in no personalities in this discussion.

George E. Church then took the floor and made an admirable speech. He said: "Passing over entirely the personal remarks of my friend, Mr. Grady, because I think after due reflection he would not have made some of it, it being unnecessary and entirely uncalled for.

"When it was proposed by the Bar Association to pass resolutions, I favored it. The sole purpose that the bar of Fresno is interested in primarily and chiefly above everything else, is preserving the absolute independence and integrity of the judiciary and of the bench.

Now, I could say as much as anyone, did I choose, of my admiration of Judge Terry, but I knew him but slightly; but we cannot overlook or be blind to the fact that the last act of his life was an assault upon a judicial officer, and for no other reason than because of adverse decisions which had been pronounced in his case.

You might tell me that the judicial officer or Judge that he assulted, then and there, in consequence of which he met his death, was the most corrupt, the most partial, the most biased, the most unfit man that ever sat upon the bench; but, in my judgment, it has nothing to do with the propriety of our actions.

Now, the fact of the man having moral courage, and physical courage, gentlemen of the bar, does not alter it. Once this integrity of the bench cannot be maintained, you might throw to the winds our institutions of every nature and character. I believe that the motion to lay on the table is entirely right and proper, and that after due reflection on the part of the warmest friends of Judge Terry, they will deem this action wise and proper.

H. H. Welsh spoke next, saying that while undoubtedly the judiciary should be protected, that the quarrel between Judge Terry and Judge Field was merely a personal matter and had nothing to do with the case. He advocated the resolutions strongly.

D. M. Seaton then said that he understood that Judge Terry had been an eminent lawyer for thirty or forty years, and that this should be considered. He didn't think that if a lawyer like him slapped a man in the face and was fined $10 or $20 before a Justice of the Peace, that that should prevent his brethren of the bar from passing commendatory resolutions when he came to die.

Some of the speakers having intimated that those who opposed the adoption of the resolutions were attacking Judge Terry, and placing him on trial for the final act of his life,

NOT ATTACKING TERRY.

Mr. Nourse remarked that there could be no possible question about the facts in this case; that every one knew that this attack was made by Judge Terry upon Judge Field because of decisions made by the latter in his judicial capacity; that if these decisions had never been made the attack would never have been made. We do not propose to attack Judge Terry; we do not propose to say anything against him; we only insist that under these circumstances it is not wise to take any action in the matter. If the proposed resolutions are adopted, all to whom they shall come will look upon this action of the Fresno bar as an indorsement of the final act of Judge Terry's life.

THE MANTLE OF CHARITY.

Mr. Van Meter said that Judge Terry was an aggressive man, that it was constitutional with him, and that we should have charity, and that if he did attack a judge, smarting and feeling that he had been wronged by his decision, that we should remember that he was not the first man who has felt himself wronged by a Judge of the Court; and he heard it said, by at least one of those opposing the resolutions, that Courts were susceptible of outside influence. That we should throw the mantle of charity over Judge Terry's last act.

Mr. J. P. Meux disclaimed the role of Marc Antony; said he had not been long in Fresno, and found that the deceased was a reputable member of the bar here, and that it was proper for the bar to adopt resolutions. That he had heard nothing said against Judge Terry, nor against any of the resolutions.

SWORN TO SUPPORT THE LAWS.

Frank H. Short said he has been associated with and opposed to Judge Terry in the trial of cases, and had become attached to him. Would have been glad to vote for resolutions complimentary to him, but "we are attorneys sworn to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to maintain the respect due to the courts and judicial officers. If a lawyer of this bar, no matter of how high a standing, should violently assault your honor, because of a decision rendered by you in your capacity as Judge of this Court, and should be killed in the act, we, certainly as members of the bar, could not adopt resolutions complimentary to that lawyer, no matter how high his previous standing as a lawyer or how honorable a man he had previously been."

N. C. Coldwell objected to trying Judge Terry here, and said that the recovery of $10 or $20 could not be had from him without his having opportunity of defending himself; and he was opposed to the trial of Judge Terry here, and was in favor of the resolution.

SILENCE WILL BE GOLDEN.

Judge Firman Church, said that he thought the best thing for the memory of Judge Terry that could be done was to pass the matter over in silence. If he himself should meet his death in such a manner, and under such circumstances, the best he would ask of his brethren of the bar would be to say nothing about it, and to pass over the matter in silence.

J. R. Webb and others spoke in the same strain as those who had gone before them, in favor of the resolutions, and upon the motion to lay upon the table being put by Judge Harris, it was lost by a vote of 18 to 8.

At this stage George E. Church offered the following resolution as an amendment to the report of the committee:

Whereas, The maintenance of the purity, integrity and impartiality and independence of our judiciary, both state and nation, all is of paramount importance in comparison with personal consideration of any nature, whatever, simply to absolute insignificance. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That we condemn, in the most unqualified terms, any attempt, whether by threats or personal violence, to assault or in any other manner, whatever, to intimidate the bench or the judges thereof; and, when such attempt is made by an officer of the court, whose especial duty it is to maintain its honor, independence, it merits our particular condemnation.

This amendment was voted down by the same vote.

The resolutions were then carried, eighteen voting for them, those who previously voted to lay them on the table not voting upon the question.

Judge Harris then adjourned the court until this morning, in accordance with the request of the resolution in respect to the memory of Judge Terry.

THE FIRE BUG.

One of the Nest of Fresno Birds Caught at Santa Rosa.

Constable Johnston arrived in the city yesterday from Santa Rosa, bringing with him Martin Bates, whom he arrested at that place last Thursday evening on a charge of arson. Bates is now in jail pending his examination.

Bates was arrested for his supposed connection with the burning of a frame building some months ago belonging to T. A. Bell on F street, between Merced and Tuolumne streets. It is said by many that Bates is really the guilty wretch, and that Walter Belding, who is now in jail awaiting trial for setting the fire, as a matter of fact, did not commit the act, but that if he had a hand in the matter, it was probably more in the nature of paying Bates to commit the crime.

SWINDLING THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Belding owned most of the stock of liquors burned, and Bates, who was also an interested partner, was to have the management of the saloon.

It is alleged that when Bates left the day previous to the fire he went as far only as Herndon or Sycamore, and returned on the night train, and that he soon after went over to the building, took out some of the goods and then applied the match, after which he boarded the train, and, with the money paid him for doing his work, fled from the city.

Bates vigorously declares his innocence, and says that the officers "could not get the drop on him."

When arrested he was peddling lemonade and ice cream at the Santa Rosa fair grounds.

Fresno's Great Advantage.

T. E. Langley of the raisin packing firm of Cook & Langley, returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip to Southern California. Mr. Langley says that the raisin picking season will not begin in that district for two weeks yet, while in Fresno packing is already begun.

Herein lies one of Fresno's advantages over any other raisin growing section. Its pack gets to the market earlier than that of other districts.

Death of Mr. Watts.

Mrs. S. E. Watts received a postal note yesterday morning from Camp Capitola announcing that her father-in-law, Mr. Watts, who was stricken with apoplexy at that place recently, died last Saturday and was buried at Camp Capitola last Sunday. The deceased left here about three weeks ago in his usual good health. He was past 60 years old and leaves a widow and two daughters.

All Persons

Going East will learn something greatly to their advantage financially and add greatly to their physical comfort while en route if they will address me for particulars concerning our through Pullman sleeping car excursions, leaving every Thursday. No change of cars to Chicago. Through sleeping accommodations to New York and Boston. Lester E. Walker, 1050 South J street, opposite Grand Central Hotel. au27tfd&w

THE SABBATH.

Rev. M. Judy Tells Its Interesting History.

THROUGH ALL THE LONG AGES.

A Scholarly Review of Ancient Sabbatarian Legislation and Custom.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

Rev. M. Judy delivered a very interesting sermon at the Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday evening on "The Christian Sabbath." The following is a synopsis of his discourse:

The Christian Church throughout its entire history, with the exceptions of some small sects known as the Seventh Day Adventists and Seventh Day Baptists, and a few small societies existing here and there, in history, for awhile, has observed the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, as a day of rest and worship.

We shall not draw material in proof of this proposition from the Old Testament Scriptures or from Jewish history. The Jews observed the seventh day, Saturday. We shall rely upon the New Testament and upon the history of the Christian Church for proof.

Beginning with the very day on which our Lord rose from the dead, we shall be able to see, I think, that for 505 years Christians were unanimous in their observance of the first day, or Lord's day.

THE SCRIPTURES.

John, 20:19: When Mary Magdalene and the other Mary saw the risen Lord they ran to bear the news of his resurrection to the disciples, where, "the same day, at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut, where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in their midst, and said unto them, 'peace be unto you.'" This was the first Lord's day meeting.

One week later at another meeting, when doubting Thomas was present, "Jesus came and stood in their midst, and said, 'Peace be unto you.'"—(John, 20:26.)

Six weeks from this time, or seven weeks from the resurrection, on the day of Pentecost, the 120 were all with one accord in one place, and the Holy Ghost was poured out upon them in mighty power. (Acts, 1st and 2d chapters.) This was another first day meeting, and was honored by the gift of the Holy Ghost.

Thirty years later at Troas, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, Paul preached to the people assembled.—(Acts, 20:7.)

Two years after the meeting at Troas, Paul charges the Collossians (Col. 2:16) to "Let no man judge them in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new moon or of the Sabbath day." On this passage McKnight says: "If any made the observance of the seventh day a necessary duty they were to resist them. But though the brethren, in the first age, paid no regard to the seventh day, Jewish Sabbath, they set apart the first day of the week for public worship and the commemoration of the resurrection of the Master, by eating His Supper on that day."

A SPECIAL DAY.

Sixty years after the resurrection John "was in the spirit on the Lord's day" (Rev. 1-10) in his banishment on the island of Patmos. Why not in the spirit on the fourth or fifth day? For the reason, perhaps, that he set apart that day for special communion with God, as every Christian ought to do whether at home or abroad.

We have now come down to year 93. During this time we have noted the examples given by the early church, and that Jesus met with the disciples and blessed them in their worship. The apostles had been inspired to preach the gospel and to organize and establish the church. What they did was authority. I cannot admit that they made a mistake in the establishment of the Sabbath rest day.

CHURCH HISTORY.

What does history teach us upon the subject? I quote mostly from "The Ante-Nicene Fathers" a work of eight large volumes, as containing reliable history.

A. D. 103, St. Barnabas wrote: "Further, your new moons and your Sabbaths I cannot endure. Ye see how he speaks. Your present Sabbaths are not acceptable unto me, but that which I have made, when, giving rest to all things, I shall make a beginning of the eighth day with joyfulness, the day also on which Jesus rose from the dead."—(Vol. 1, p. 147.)

A. D. 138, Justyn Martyr says that "on the day called Sunday all who live in cities and in the country gather together in one place and the memoirs of the apostles and writings of the prophets are read as long as time permits. Then, when the reader has ceased, the President verbally instructs and exhorts to the imitation of these good things. After prayer is offered and the sacrament is partaken of, the President offers prayers and thanksgiving, * * * and the people assent, saying, 'Amen.'" (p. 186.) That is a Christian first-day service.

A. D. 178, Irenæus declares that "on the Lord's day only should the mystery of the resurrection be observed." (Quoted from Eusebius.)

A. D. 194 Clement of Alexandria in the Stromata, has this paragraph: "He in fulfillment of the precept according to the Gospel keeps Lord's day when he abandons an evil disposition and assumes that of the Gnostic, glorifying the Lord's resurrection in himself." (A. N. F., vol. 11, p. 545.)

Tertullian in his discourse on idolatry (vol. 111, p. 70, A. N. F.) writes: "By us to whom Sabbaths are strange" * * * "O, better fidelity of the nations to their own sect which claims the solemnity of Christians for itself! Not the Lord's day; not Pentecost, even if they had known them would they share with us, for they would fear lest they should seem to be called Christians."

Origin Cignis, the third century, born in 185, at 18 exhorted his father, Leonidas, to stand firm in martyrdom; himself prevented from it by his mother hiding his clothes; imprisoned at Tyre and persecuted by Decian until his physical health was broken, he is a worthy witness. He says: "To keep the Lord's day is one of the marks of a true Christian." "The Lord's day is placed above the Jewish Sabbath." (From Abiding Sabbath.)

A. D. 254 sixty Bishops, composing the Third Council of Carthage, testify for the Lord's day Sabbath.

A. D. 290 Victorinus says Christians avoided the appearance of keeping the Jewish Sabbath because it was displeasing to God. (A. N. F., vol. VIII, p. 342.)

A. D. 311 Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, exhorted the people to keep the Lord's day; because on that day Jesus rose from the dead.

We have traced rapidly the history of the Christian church, taking a brief paragraph from here and there, and we have found:

A DAY OF WORSHIP.

1. That the first day of the week was observed by Christians as a day of worship for the first 300 years of the history of the Christian Church.

2. That during this period there was no controversy respecting the day to be observed. The Jew's Sabbath was the seventh day. The Christian's Sabbath was the first day of the week. No prominent Christian writer advocated the keeping of the Jewish Sabbath during this period. If any number of Christians had observed the Jewish Sabbath instead of the Christian first day Sabbath some record would have been made of the fact.

What about Constantine and the Nicene council? Was not Sunday observance originated at that time? It was not. Sunday is synonymous with Lord's day. Lord's day was called Sunday long before Constantine was born. In about 150 Justin Martyr speaks of the Christian Sabbath by that name. (On the day called Sunday, etc., A. N. F., vol. 1, p. 186.)

And Tertullian, about the year, 200 defends Christians against the charge of Sun worship. Others with greater regard for good manners, it must be confessed, suppose that the sun is the God of the Christians, because it is a well-known fact that we pray toward the east, or because we make Sunday a day of worship. (A. N. F., vol. 2, p. 123.) I pose the name came into use among the Roman Christians, because it was common among them to call the first day of the week by that name. The Pagan sun god had no more to do with the Christian Sunday than has the god Saturn to do with our calling the seventh day, Saturday. And no Christian acknowledges the pagan god Saturn when he speaks of Saturday.

It would have been strange, indeed, to suppose that Constantine, by any authority or power he had, compelled Christians to adopt the day set apart in honor of the sun god as a day of Christian rest and worship, instead of a day on which they had previously observed. Christians did not change their doctrines or institutions in that way. The power of Kings had but little weight with them. Martyrdom would have been preferable to them to obedience to the dictates of worldly power. And the Nicene council was not made up of men who could be influenced by the command of Kings. Many of them had been beaten and robbed, had passed through cruel persecutions. Some were lame, having had their limbs paralyzed by the scorching irons or lamed by the cruel hamstring. Some had had their eyes put out by the enemies of Christ. They had not counted their lives dear unto themselves. They were poor, having forsaken all for Christ's sake and the gospel. Could anyone believe that Constantine could have compelled them to change their doctrines and institutions by command, or that they would have adopted any part of the pagan worship for the few supplies he had furnished them during the few months they were in council? That would be a slander upon as grand a company of men as ever met in council. The creed that council promulgated was as pure and simple as ever eminated from a council of Christian men.

But when Christianity became to be a state religion contact with worldly powers in time corrupted "the spiritual fountains of religious consciousness and life." "The corruptions which crept into the church culminated in the spiritual empire of the papacy, which was at once the most remarkable fact and the deepest shadow of the world's history." "Feast days were multiplied." "Jewish holidays and feast days were added to Christian customs, and among them the observance of Saturday as well as Sunday became common.

Then some literalists allowed the seventh day worship to take the place of Sunday worship. The seventh day had been observed as a sort of preparation day for the Lord's day, but had not been observed with the sacredness with which Lord's day had been observed among Christians.

We do believe in the Christian Sabbath. It was instituted by the Apostles, who were commissioned to organize and establish the Christian Church. The risen Lord sanctioned their action by his presence and blessing at their first meetings. History gives its testimony to the genuineness to its authority. And the great Christian conscience approves the day.

In closing let me remark:

1. That man needs a day of rest. Constant, unceasing toil and strain upon brain and nerves would soon break him down. The All-Father saw man's need and provided a day of rest.

2. He needs the day to devote to thoughts of a better life—of God, of the soul.

3. It gives man a day to spend in the bosom of his family. I know the open saloon on Sunday invites men to spend their hours of rest there. The saloon furnishes drink and associations that degrade many, and leave them worse off than if they had toiled all the Sabbath day long. But must man be deprived of the great blessing of a Sabbath day of rest in order to allow the saloon to continue its traffic on that day? No! Abolish the saloon. It stands in the way of every good. The saloon has no moral right to exist in civilized society. Sweep this enemy out of existence. But give man a Sabbath rest, when he can cease his toil for a time and employ his mind in thoughts of divine things.

STATE FAIR EXHIBIT.

Fine Specimens Coming in Rather Slowly.

Committeeman Maxey, who is looking out for the interests of the Board of Trade in collecting and preparing an exhibit to the state fair, which is to be held at Sacramento early next month, is meeting with fair success, notwithstanding the samples thus far are coming in a little slower than desired. A visit to the rooms in The Hughes block, on the corner of Tulare and I streets, yesterday found the following contributions: Sheaves of white Australian wheat from Messrs. Balfour and Fortune of Sanger; green and dried peaches, nectarines and plums, from A. C. Brown of Central Colony; "Iron Clad" and "Southern Queen" watermelons from J. P. Johnston of Central Colony; box of sun-dried apricots from Dr. Prather, Fresno; pampas grass from Mr. Bannister of Central colony; bale of wheat hay, Alex. Gordon, Fresno. This, it is true, is but a small beginning, but Mr. Maxey, as well as every other member of the Board and the interested citizens of Fresno, are hopeful that the people are sufficiently awake to the importance of the matter not to neglect their interests, and that within a few days samples of their farm products and specimens from their mining and other industries will be brought in. In order that Fresno county may carry off the leading prize at the fair, to which she is entitled, by reason of her vast and varied resources, it is most necessary that samples and specimens of everything produced be sent in not later than September 7th. Heretofore, most of the exhibits brought to the Board of Trade rooms have been contributed by persons living in the colony or elsewhere on the plains. The foothills and mountains should be represented in their wealth of fruits and minerals, and exhibits from those districts, as well as from the orchards and vineyards of the valley, are earnestly solicited.

Congress will meet probably within sixty days, and a new Speaker will be chosen, this time happily by the Republicans. The free traders will retire from the Ways and Means Committee, the nation having decreed a rest to Messrs. Mills and Carlisle. No longer will Texas, a bull state, dictate to the great commercial interests of the nation. At present the indications point towards Tom Reed of Maine for Speaker, with McKinley of Ohio as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It is thought that the California delegation will favor Reed, but our members will doubtless act cautiously, always acting with an eye to the interests of California. Morrow may be chairman of an important committee, possibly Commerce, and McKenna, if he votes right for Speaker, may be on the Ways and Means Committee, and if he is successful he will be the first Californian who has been selected as a member of that important committee.—Redwood City Times and Gazette.

A HAUNTED PIANO.

Ghostly Music in Captain Appling's Parlor.

PLAYED NOT WITH HUMAN HANDS.

Strange Freak of a Musical Instrument When Left Alone in the Dark.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

A singular spiritualistic phenomenon was observed at the residence of Captain Appling late Saturday night. Mr. Appling's family entertained visitors early in the evening, and a pleasant time was had in playing the piano and singing. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the visitors departed, and the family retired.

Half an hour later the household was aroused by some one playing the scales and some discordant chords on the piano. Captain Appling got out of bed and proceeded to the parlor. The playing still continued, but when the Captain lighted a match he found the parlor deserted. The doors were found to be latched on the inside, and the wire screens had not been disturbed.

A GHOSTLY PERFORMER.

Marveling greatly over the strange occurrence, the Captain went to bed again, and half an hour later, just as he was going to sleep, the piano began to play again. The keys were struck with considerable force, but no melody was played. The unseen performer ran up and down the keys rapidly, and then struck chords of two and three notes that were weirdly discordant.

Sleep was now out of the question, and the whole family got up and dressed. Headed by the Captain, with a revolver in one hand and a lighted candle in the other, they proceeded to the parlor, and just before they got to the door the music stopped.

They made a thorough search and could find no person in the parlor or in the dining room. They looked under the piano and back of the furniture, in fact, into every nook that by any possibility could conceal a man or a woman. The doors were found locked as usual, and the windows and screens had not been tampered with.

NOT OF HUMAN AGENCY.

The matter began to assume a serious aspect. It was plain that the music was not the result of any human agency. The family did not at that time believe in spiritual manifestations, but here was a phenomenon that could not be accounted for by natural causes.

Their nerves had received such a shock that none of the family disrobed, but retired to their rooms to wait until the dawn should summon the unwelcomed intruder away.

THE FINALE.

Half an hour passed and the stillness of the night remained unbroken save by the distant crowing of a rooster and the deep baying of a dog in the next block.

Fifteen minutes more and the members of the family breathed more easily. The Captain closed his eyes with the remark that the musical ghost had gone home, and he was about dropping off again in to a sweet slumber, when

"Crash! Bang! Boom! Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle!" the piano began again.

The Captain was on his feet in an instant. This was too much for human nature to bear. It was plain that the ghost could not be caught, except by strategy, so the Captain stole to the parlor in the dark stealthily in his stocking feet.

The unseen musician kept on. The Captain approached with two feet of the piano stool and a strange sensation overcame him. He appeared to be standing in a cold bank of dry air heavily charged with electricity, for his teeth chattered and his hair shook itself and stood up on its hind legs.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.

The cold sweat rolled down his face, but he conquered the uncanny feeling and hastily struck a match, as a louder and more discordant chord vibrated from the instrument.

The piano stool was empty!

But jumping from the keyboard and hurrying to its place of concealment behind the instrument was a tame rabbit that the family had had for several months as a pet.

The mystery was explained. The rabbit having accidentally stepped upon the keyboard became charmed with the music, and had been amusing itself by running up and down along the keys.

The Captain locked the piano and went to sleep.

THE SCOOP OF JUSTICE.

Justice Hogue Dishes Mercy to a Barrelful of Law-Breakers.

Justice Hogue held a levee in his court yesterday, and the attendance was the largest for any one day since he began to hold office. Most of the callers had been in waiting in the county cooler since last Sunday, while many, who were apparently as eager to put in an appearance, had their names registered on the City Prison books as late as 7 o'clock last evening.

The first to enter the courtroom was Robert Creelman, charged with having committed a battery on Charles Heeney and with disturbing the peace. He gave $50 bail on each charge, pending his appearance for trial, the date of which was not set. A third charge was placed against Creelman, that of battery on J. J. McSwegan, for which he paid a fine of $5.60. McSwegan was lodged in jail on a charge of disturbing the peace. His case was not set.

Amador Rivas, William James, John Major, Ambrosia Higuera, Maria Aldener Teresa Higuera, L. Mongas, R. Robles and Juan Ackas were in Chinatown molesting the quietude in the vicinity of a bagnio. The Higueras and Mongas gave bail each for their appearance for trial. Robles paid a fine of $15 and Ackas $5. Revas, James and Major are yet to have their trial.

A warrant was issued last evening on complaint of M. Burnside for the arrest of J. B. Engler on a charge of battery and disturbing the peace.

P. O'Hara was sentenced to ten days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

R. Hutchinson paid $5.60 for disturbing the peace.

William Neeley, colored, arrested for assault with a knife on Darien Randolph, colored, was lodged in jail in default of $1000 bonds. His examination is set for 2 o'clock this afternoon. Randolph says that Neely tried to "Scandalize" him.

Sam Rountree, who acted as bottle-holder to Neeley, was fined $5.60. Subsequently another warrant was issued for his arrest for trying to stir up another row with Randolph.

Robert Creelman it seems was not thoroughly satisfied with his first mill with McSwegan and before the latter was sent to jail on his first arrest, had another altercation with him. For this offense he gave $50 bonds.

Peter Hanner, Fred Miller and John Borman were brought before Justice Wolcott for disturbing the peace.

Miller paid a $5 fine, Hanner was allowed to go and earn a like fine and Borman was sentenced to ten days in jail. He was recently released from that institution, having served a term of twenty days for vagrancy.

James Smith, a colored boy, arrested for stealing 15 cents, pleaded not guilty. The date of his trial was not set. Smith, it is alleged, stole the money from one of two youthful friends who were throwing dice.

Constable Peck of Selma yesterday handed over to the custody of Sheriff Hensley, Frank Zeesburg, who had been sentenced by Justice Shepard to fifteen days for battery and disturbing the peace.

MRS. S. E. W.'S REPLY.

She Objects to A. D. Smith's Reference to Her.

The article entitled "Nemesis" was not written with the intention of thwarting the good works of anyone, especially one, for whom we have so much respect and esteem as the Rev. Dr. DeWitt. We trust that we will never be guilty of placing the least obstacle in his task of "disseminating" not only "truth and justice," but that of instilling into the hearts of his followers the charity that covereth a multitude of sins.

We did not comment upon his sermon in a spirit of "human pride," "twisted judgment," "treachery," "cheap advertising," "unjust criticism," or in any of the uncharitable emotions ascribed to us by Mr. Smith, nor do we boast of making any new discoveries in the doctrines that Christ has taught, but we must admit that we learn something new every day in regard to the manner in which such precepts are practiced by those who pretend to exemplify them.

NOT A SOLE RIGHT.

We do not claim any such absurd privilege as the "sole right" of interpreting the Word of God, nor do we believe in any one man's infallibility to interpret it for us. The old time meaning of the word a "natural man" was that he was an idiot, and he was treated accordingly, and unless a man is classed under that head, we consider that he does have the privilege of having some idea of his own in regard to the interpretation of the Bible. To deny a man this right, or to wish to prevent one from discussing the manner in which any certain text is translated, would be to transcend the powers of the Pope of Rome. It surely would not find many supporters in this age of religious liberty, notwithstanding that Mr. Smith does say that "no man has a right to construe any passage of the Bible."

If we have misunderstood and misconstrued the sentiments of the sermon, we regret our utter inability to understand the English language, for he plainly gives an illustration in the case of the death of the nobleman who shot his father's murderer twenty years afterwards. "You said the dying man is unintentionally God's executioner, sent to execute the laws of retributive justice."

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Now, we believe Dr. DeWitt to be too much of a scholar and a gentleman to take offense at us for not agreeing with him upon that point, for while we concede to him all the honors due as a teacher of the mysteries in that wonderful book, and regard him as one who has, perhaps, reached a higher standard of natural goodness than we can ever dare to attain, yet we can not open our mouths and swallow a doctrine that we cannot digest, for according to Mr. Smith, "No one can say when he is tempted." So we must be "tempted" in having a different view of that subject. Our opinion is that the Supreme Being does not chose to have His justice vindicated through the instrumentality of human hands, and to consider that the shot of the nobleman's son was sent by the hand of the Almighty to execute His justice, seems to us to be inconsistent with His goodness in making a man violate one of His own divine commandments.

To carry out this principle would be to weave a chain of murder from one generation to another; is the nobleman's son to suffer the same penalty, or does he escape any punishment for committing the same crime, or is one man's life and soul held in a higher estimation than another's?

And when we say that to forgive a man's enemy is more in harmony with the New Testament, we do not pretend to make any "startling discovery," but we would be startled to discover such a practice to prevail.

COMPLETE HARMONY.

We do not know, nor do we believe that Mr. Smith or anyone else has always found complete harmony between justice and mercy in this world, and what it will be in the next, there is no living being to give an evidence of. We congratulate Mr. Smith if he has never met with any conflict between "mercy and absolute right," even should there be no doubt in regard to what we consider mercy. There has been, and always will be, a conflict to determine what is right. We do not pretend to say that it is not right or mercy to punish a child, but to send a bullet through the heart of a wicked man, seems less like mercy or giving him any chance for his redemption.

Far be it from us to wish to remove from society anything that will make less havoc then there is at present. If taking life for life will improve it in any way, it certainly has about reached perfection from the daily account of crimes that might be considered "retributive justice."

VISITATIONS OF PROVIDENCE.

We do believe in punishing crime, and would insist on the most stringent laws being made to prevent it, in every possible way, but we do not believe that every time a man violates one of nature's laws and bring a just punishment upon himself, that it is a visitation of Providence for some sin committed years ago, and though we may be considered one of those, who are too "deaf to hear or to blind to see," yet we trust that our reverence for the Giver of all blessings will forbid us from believing such a doctrine, even though Mr. Smith should continue to pour upon us the rhetorical powers of his vindictive wrath. Mrs. S. E. W.

A LAWN FETE

Given in Honor of Dr. Maupin, Jr., by Admirers.

Miss Gazelle Lewis, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Emma Hicks, gave a party at the latter's residence, on the corner of Stanislaus and J streets, last evening, to Dr. Maupin, Jr., who recently returned from his medical course in San Francisco. The green lawn in front and at the sides of the house was brilliantly lighted with Japanese lanterns, and in the midst of this beautiful scene the guests were invited to spend the evening. The early hours were devoted to social conversation and games, and at midnight supper was served. Among those present were: Dr. W. T. Maupin and wife, Mrs. M. C. Hughes, Mrs. Brenham, Misses Lulu Maupin, Texie Hawkins, Emma Brock, Bettie Maupin, Mattie Harris, Sadie Miles, Lizzie Thorne, Mary Maupin, Hallie Smith, Emma Hopkins, Daisy Smith, Katie Soule, Messrs. Dr. H. St. George Hopkins, R. L. Rader, T. H. Roscoe, W. C. Colson, John Rader, E. E. Burke, Milton Rader, Fred Comfort, Isaac Harris, Jr., H. Watson Burton, Louis Smith, S. J. Ashman, E. C. White, W. L. Collins, C. C. Elliott, H. M. Maxfield, W. L. Flannagan and G. J. Bellersheim.

Trial Jurors.

A venire was issued by Judge Harris yesterday for the following persons, who are cited to appear as jurors at the Courthouse, September 9th at 10 A. M.: M. Ely, Benjamin T. Griffin, J. A. Greenup, H. N. Ewing, G. W. Fuller, A. Baricau, J. R. Harrell, H. B. Bissell, W. M. Toomey, L. A. Rose, T. W. Borchers, L. W. Harrison, M. S. Briscoe, C. A. Marsh, Ben B. Bresee, Gus Brown, J. H. Arnold, C. C. Burnett, Virgil Koontz, J. M. McIntire, C. W. Musick, J. A. Lane, E. B. Lyman, B. F. Skaggs, A. C. Forbes.

DEATH IN A WINE VAT.

Two Men Suffocated at the Barton Vineyard.

DEADLY CARBONIC ACID GAS.

A Workman's Heedlessness and His Friend's Bravery the Cause of Two Deaths.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

Oliver Monotti, a Swiss, and Peter Voisson, a Frenchman, employes at the Barton vineyard, two and a half miles east of this city, were suffocated shortly before noon yesterday by inhaling carbonic acid gas in a large wine vat. Their shocking death was caused by carelessness on the part of Monotti, who, although an experienced workman in wine cellars, acted contrary to his orders.

A German who went into the tank to assist in getting Monotti out became insensible from the gas, but soon afterward regained his senses.

FULL OF GAS.

The vat in question is twelve feet in depth and between twelve and fifteen feet in diameter. In this was from two to three and a half feet of pomace on the surface of which the deadly gas had accumulated to a depth of several inches. The pomace had remained in the vat for a day and it was the intention of Monotti and his partner, Voisson, to remove it. It was just 11:30 o'clock and it was thought by the men in the cellar that nothing would be done toward removing the contents of the vat until after dinner.

A CRY OF DISTRESS.

However, Monotti changed his mind, and a few minutes later, when the other men were at work on the lower floor, a voice coming from some one in distress was heard from the upper floor. Charles Rossi, the winemaker, and Voisson hastened to the rescue and found Monotti, who had jumped into the vat for the purpose of discharging its contents through an opening in the bottom, in a dying condition.

ANOTHER LIFE SACRIFICED.

Voisson descended into the vat for the purpose of saving Monotti's life, but before he could render the service, succumbed himself. The particulars of their death is gained from the evidence of witnesses at the inquest over the dead bodies held at the undertaking parlors of S. H. Williams & Son last evening, and is as follows:

THE INQUEST.

Charles Rossi testified that he saw deceased at 11:30 [illegible]. They went into the tank [illegible] it, but without orders to do s[illegible] time. While I was busy at work I heard a voice calling "Charley! Charley!" I went up stairs thinking some one had been caught in the machinery. I looked into the tank and saw Monotti. I called for help and Peter Voisson came and put a ladder down into the vat for Monotti to make his escape. I then got a rope, but Peter Voisson had jumped into the tank. He lifted Monotti up and put the rope around his waist, and, with the assistance of about ten men, who were on top of the tank, brought Monotti up the ladder. Voisson helped by lifting. As soon as we took Monotti away from Voisson, the latter fell from the ladder back into the tank, dead. Monotti expired soon after being taken out. He was, I believe, not in his right mind, being negligent and careless about his work.

Voisson lost his life in endeavoring to save Monotti. The latter was about 30 years old. Voisson was about the same age. Both were unmarried.

JULIUS GUESA'S TESTIMONY.

The evidence of Julius Guesa, a laborer in the winery, differed but little from that given by Rossi, the only exception being the statement that when the German was brought out of the tank he was insensible, but that he afterward regained consciousness. He also testified that ice and water were applied to the men, but to no effect.

Dr. Maupin testified that the cause of death was the inhalation of carbonic acid and other gases.

The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.

A RUNAWAY.

Supervisor Letcher's Narrow Escape from Death.

Supervisor Letcher was thrown from his buggy during a runaway on north J street last evening, and narrowly escaped being killed. He had hired a horse and buggy from the Grand Central livery stables to drive about a mile and a half northeast of the city, to see ex-Surveyor Davis about some surveying. When within about a half a mile of the house, Mr. Letcher says, the horse took fright at a small piece of paper which the wind blew under the animal's feet, and ran away.

After running for some distance and finding that he could not control the horse, Mr. Letcher switched off onto a road leading to Sycamore, as he was determined not to pass over any ground that he was not acquainted with. After riding at a break-neck rate of speed for over a mile and a half the frightened animal slowed down, and was turned toward the city, as Mr. Letcher was desirous of recovering his hat and some other paraphernalia which he had lost from the buggy.

Arriving at Adolph Lane's residence, on north S street, he was in the act of reaching out his hand to a friend for his hat, when the horse jumped and started on another runaway. Being unable, as in the first instance, to check the animal, it darted in and onto the sidewalk, and ran nearly a block between the fence and the shade trees on the outer edge of the walk. Just as it started to turn to the main road one of the wheels of the buggy struck against a tree, throwing the driver head first and violently to the ground.

Mr. Letcher was picked up in an almost insensible condition and was hastily carried to Dr. Yancey's office, where his wounds were cared for. An examination showed that he had been severely bruised about the left shoulder and on the back of the neck, which will probably confine him to his room for several days. The horse was subsequently captured on Blackstone avenue, having torn and kicked the buggy and harness to pieces.

Mrs. Harrison was astonished by reading that she had procured convict Elliott's pardon for writing a doggerel poem. She says that if she was imposed upon it was not by Elliott, but by Chaplain Hill, of Folsom Prison, who wrote her that Elliott was convicted by perjury. Her agency in the case was to submit her correspondence to Senator Stanford, with the request that he should look into the case. The next she heard of the case was the pardon, which cut Elliott's imprisonment short about three months, according to her information. By this it appears that the San Francisco Post was the victim of Elliott's falsehoods, because the Post had no other authority than that of the manifold convict, while Mrs. Harrison was not even a victim of good Chaplain Hill's credulity, but acted with due caution. In any case the pardon, such a short time before the law would have released him, is a very trifling hook on which to hang a story to embarrass the President's wife.—Stockton Independent.

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED
EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.
Editors and Publishers.

Orrin Sharp of Madera spent yesterday in the city.

S. A. Miller came down from San Francisco last evening.

George F. Stanford went to Traver yesterday on a short business trip.

R. B. Johnson has returned from a two weeks visit to Eureka, Humboldt county.

J. E. Storer of Alameda is spending a few days examining the resources of this part of the country.

A fine forty-acre place, well improved, near Selma, for sale at a bargain. Advertised in this issue.

The United States Senate Committee on Arid Lands will arrive in the city this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Brown & May, raisin brokers, want to buy enough choice dried peaches and apricots to make a carload.

Mrs. Frank H. Ball, one of the proprietors of the Ball raisin vineyard, arrived in the city last evening from San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stevens and George Rowell, who have been spending several months at Camp Capitola, returned yesterday.

Mrs. Captain Appling returned last evening from a visit of a month or more in Humboldt county and elsewhere on the coast.

Bert G. Snow denies the report that was current in Fresno a day or two ago to the effect that he was $30,000 short in his accounts.

Miss Jennie Oches of this city will leave on this morning's train for San Jose, where she will attend the State Normal School.

George W. Mordecai of Borden has applied to the Superior Court for letters of administration on the estate of Margaret B. Mordecai, deceased.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday accepted the bridge at Lane's crossing. As it is on the Yosemite road it was christened the Yosemite bridge.

Miss Ida Miles, a niece of County Assessor Hutchinson, has returned from Pacific Grove, where she has been spending a vacation of two months.

Schacht, Lemcke & Steiner, successors to the George W. Meade & Co. raisin-packing firm, yesterday shipped their first carload of raisins from Fresno.

Parties wishing to borrow money on farm or country property will do well to see W. E. Chesley, 1048 J street, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

John Haley was fined $5 by Justice Hogue yesterday for disturbing the peace. Being in default of the required amount he was sent to jail for a like number of days.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Justy are home again from their honeymoon at Pacific Grove. Mrs. Justy's health was quite ill for several days on the coast, but has regained her health.

Miss Annie P. Lewis, sister of Mrs. L. P. Mossing, has returned after an absence of six weeks in San Francisco. She is accompanied by Mrs. Hugh Gavock of Nashville, Tenn., who will remain for several weeks.

A warrant was issued by Justice Hogue last evening for the arrest of A. H. Condra on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Leonard Felix, the complainant, alleges that Condra struck him on the head with a bar of iron.

Justice Hogue will leave on this morning's express for a vacation of two weeks. He will first visit his family at Pacific Grove, after which he will go to Portland, Oregon. During his absence Justice Kirkland of Kingsburg will preside in his court.

Henry Vrooman of San Francisco, the owner of extensive tracts of land in this county, has decided to erect an elegant three-story brick and stone block on his vacant lots on I street, adjoining the old city hall. The work will be begun in the near future.

Another contribution was received at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday, in the shape of a box of Buerre Clairgeau pears, from H. A. Hawk of Washington Colony. The pears were large, and are sure to attract attention. They look as if they had a good flavor.

Arrested for Larceny.

Emil Schmidt, recently from San Francisco, appeared before Justice Hogue yesterday and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Ed Hendricks, whom he accuses of stealing from him $10 in coin a few nights ago, at the United States hotel. Schmidt says he paid Hendricks 50 cents for his lodging the other night, thinking that he was the proper person to whom the money should be paid, but that when he arose the next morning he found that all of his money was gone and that Hendricks had left the hotel. The defendant will have his preliminary examination before Justice Kirkland this morning.

The Editors' Year.

An Associated Press telegram states that the California Congressional delegation has endorsed for the position of Internal Revenue Gauger, H. E. Boothby, an editorial writer on THE REPUBLICAN, and that the appointment will be made within a day or two. When interviewed concerning the matter, Mr. Boothby appeared modest, as editors are, and stoical as politicians are supposed to be. He said he had not made an application for the position, and did not feel free to say anything further in regard to it until he was notified officially concerning the matter.

Up for Perjury.

J. G. Tuttle was brought from Dinuba yesterday by Deputy Constable Mathieson on a charge of perjury. He was taken before Justice Hogue and gave $1000 bail, pending his appearance for trial, which is set for September 14th at 2 p. m. Tuttle is alleged to have committed perjury during a trial at Selma last July, when Homer Wooster was defendant in a grand larceny case.

The defendant in this case is not the J. G. Tuttle of this city.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nunan.

Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Nunan, of the Sixth Regiment and one of the publishers of the Stockton Mail, stopped over in Fresno last Wednesday, on his way home from Santa Cruz. He says that there is a little more building going on in Fresno than in Stockton.

"Scissors."

Mr. Smith's reply reminds us of the old saying that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and recalls the argument in regard to what instrument the rope was cut with. He may cling to the knife, but we still cry "scissors." MRS. S. E. W.

The Home, Sweet Home Club.

The Home, Sweet Home Club have removed from their old quarters to the Trimmers house, on J street, which establishment they have leased at $100 a month. Their home is none the less sweeter because it has been changed.

Fun for the Colored Folks.

A grand ball, with good music, will be given by the colored people of Fresno at Hall's new hall on F street, between Merced and Tuolumne, on Friday night, August 30th. JOHN WOODSON, Manager. au27d13

THEY ALL FAVOR IT.

What Is Said by Taxpayers About the Water Project.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

An Important Question Which Concerns the Pocket of Every Man in the Community.

The article in yesterday morning's REPUBLICAN calling attention to the necessity for a water supply owned and controlled by the city, attracted wide attention and was favorably received by that part of the citizens who pay the heaviest taxes and insurance.

For the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the proposition was being received by business men, a REPUBLICAN reporter called upon Thomas E. Hughes yesterday and asked him what he thought about the project.

"I'm in favor of it," said Mr. Hughes, tersely. "I favor the issuance of bonds to carry it out. It is a good idea and something that this city should have."

"It's a good thing," said W. H. Maxey, of the firm of Maxey & Allen. "There will be no opposition to it, except on the part of the Water Company. I do not know of anybody else that is opposed to it."

THE PROPER THING.

A. M. Clark, a member of the Board of City Trustees, and a Director in the Fresno Savings and Loan Bank, expressed himself as heartily in favor of the proposal.

"I have heard a great many people," he said, "express their opinion upon this proposition and they are all in favor of this city having its own water works. A large number of prominent citizens have so expressed themselves to me. It is my opinion also that we have been dependent upon outsiders for our water long enough to give us a proper supply of water. We have not yet had a proper supply of water and we will not have it so long as we leave the matter in the hands of outsiders.

"The city is now too large to depend upon outsiders for its water. It will need a large quantity for flushing sewers and for the fire department, and it will never get it at a reasonable price until the city owns its own water works."

NO OPPOSITION.

"Do you think there will be any opposition to the proposition to issue bonds to defray the expenses of the works?" was asked.

"No. I see no reason why there should be any opposition outside of the present water company," responded Mr. Clark.

"What do you think the bonds could be placed for?" was asked.

"I do not think that they could be placed for lower than 5 per cent, but as it is a larger amount than we have ever had before we may be able to do much better. We would have cheap water and plenty of it."

J. G. Rhodes, the Notary Public, said: "I am in favor of it; because it would give us cheaper water and better fire facilities than we have ever had before."

Mr. Rhodes owns some property in the suburbs, but when he was asked what effect the question of cheap water supply would have upon the efforts now being made to annex the suburbs he declined to answer, for the reason, as he said, that he had not given the matter that consideration which the importance of the question demanded.

DR. ROWELL'S VIEWS IT.

Dr. Rowell, who is known far and wide as one of Fresno's leading and most enterprising citizens, was also found to be on the side of cheap water.

"Eight years ago, when there was considerable talk about equipping a fire department for the city, I said that the most essential thing necessary was that the city should purchase the water works, so that an ample and cheap supply would be always available for the use of the department. But I was voted down. Now, the present condition of the city shows that I was right.

"I, however, would not now be willing to commit myself to the method that has been proposed, namely to take water from the San Joaquin river. I think that just as large a supply of pure water can be had from artesian wells sunk near the outskirts of the city, and at less than one-half the cost required to bring the water from the San Joaquin.

"The majority of cities pump their own water, and many of these cities have from 200,000 to 400,000 inhabitants each. Nine years ago all the water used in San Francisco was pumped from Lake Merced.

"I am in favor of the city purchasing the present water works. They will be good for ten or fifteen years to come, and by the end of that time the city can have extended them to meet all possible requirements.

THE TRUE ECONOMY.

Said another heavy taxpayer who is too modest to allow his name to be published:

"This is one of the most important subjects that has ever engrossed the attention of the taxpayers of this city. Its weight is felt more because, unlike other questions of municipal policy, it appeals directly to the pocket of the people. The subject of water rates in cities is always a vexed one, where the supply is in the hands of a private corporation, and the water-rate payer invariably gets the worst of the encounter.

"Now is the acceptable time, while the city is young, to agitate this scheme, and not let go of it until it is carried through. A permanent water supply can now be obtained very cheaply, and it will be the height of folly to wait until the city grows larger and property becomes much more valuable. Ten years hence the plant for water works will be worth ten dollars for every dollar that it is worth now.

TWENTY-YEAR BONDS.

"Bonds for $500,000 should be issued redeemable in twenty years. These can be placed at five per cent, and a sinking fund at five per cent can be provided. This will amount to $25,000 a year for the interest and $25,000 a year for the sinking fund, making the outlay $50,000 a year, or $4,166 per month for a lavish supply of water not only for the city but for the citizens as well. This interest on the bonds and the sinking fund could be paid out of the money received for water rates, or it could be paid by direct tax, in which event the water rates would be fixed at a figure just sufficient to pay the operating expenses of the water works.

"It is, however, only six of one and half a dozen of the other, for if a tax was levied to meet the payment of the bonds and interest the largest part of that tax would necessarily fall upon the heaviest taxpayers, and if there was no tax but a water rate for water consumers the largest consumers would have to pay in proportion to the quantity of water used by them.

THE FAIREST WAY.

"It strikes me that a direct tax to pay off the bonds and interest and a charge to water consumers sufficient to pay operating expenses would be the fairest way to do. For every citizen is directly benefited in the water supply for flushing sewers and extinguishing fires.

"But these are mere matters of detail that can be arranged when the time comes. The first thing to be done is to have the City Trustees call a special election to decide whether or not bonds for this purpose shall be issued. If the election carries, of which happy result I have not the slightest doubt, there will be no trouble about arranging the details."

ONE FIREBUG.

Walter L. Belding Convicted of Arson of the Second Degree.

The jury in the case Walter L. Belding, charged with arson, brought in a verdict yesterday afternoon of guilty of arson of the second degree.

Belding's attorney, W. D. Grady, made a brilliant fight for his client, but he had been outgeneraled by City Marshal Barker, who had worked up the case from the beginning and left no hole uncovered for the defense to crawl out of.

William J. Crosby, one of the witnesses whom Marshal Barker had provided with lodgings at the Ogle House, in order to induce him to remain in the city, testified that Belding had offered him money if he would set fire to the building occupied as Belding's saloon. William Bates, who was brought down from Santa Rosa a few days ago, swore that Belding had made a similar proposition to him.

The facts of the case as elicited by the testimony are as follow: A little over two months ago Belding and a woman whom he introduced as his wife, rented a frame building on F street for the purpose of carrying on a saloon business in it. They purchased a stock of liquor from a San Francisco firm on credit and took a Jack of all Trades named Martin Bates into their employ.

On the day before the building was burned Belding insured the stock and fixtures of the saloon with Tadlock & Shepherd for $800. After the fire it transpired that several packages of the stock had been sold previously at less than cost to persons residing in the neighborhood. Bates, who showed a pocketful of money left on the San Francisco train a day or two afterwards, and was not seen again by the officers until he was arrested a few days ago in Santa Rosa.

Belding has already served a term in San Quentin for assault to murder. He slashed a man's face open with a razor in a Stockton bagnio in a quarrel concerning the favors of an abandoned woman.

Belding will receive his sentence at 10 o'clock next Monday morning.

The police are on the trail of two more firebugs, who are suspected of having set fire to the Fiske block.

A FINE CLOCK.

The Adventists Have the Largest One West of Chicago.

The new clock in the tower of the Adventists' Church, on the corner of O and Mariposa streets, was placed in running order and proceeded to mark time regularly yesterday afternoon. It was put together by A. J. F. Skelton, the J-street clock man, who will hereafter keep it under his special charge.

The dial is of glass six feet six inches in diameter, and it will be illuminated at night so that the time of night as well as the time of day may be noted by the belated pedestrian. The clock is a No. 17, Seth Thomas tower clock, and it is the largest striking clock west of Chicago, there being no clock in San Francisco as large as this one. It has a Graham escapement, a pendulum eight feet long with a ball 200 pounds in weight.

The bell on which the hours are struck weighs 2015 pounds, and is of pure bell-metal and of a musical and mellow tone sufficiently loud to be heard all over the city. It is struck with a hammer forty-seven pounds in weight.

The clock and bell put up in the tower cost $2500, and the clock is guaranteed not to lose or gain more than five seconds in a month. It will be run from the time telegraphed from Mount Hamilton, and it will therefore be a first-class regulator for all the clocks and watches in the city.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY.

The Harrowing Story Told by Mrs. Annie Hendricks.

Mrs. Annie Hendricks, colored, came with tears upon her cheeks to Justice Hogue last evening and asked that a warrant be issued for the arrest of her husband, Arthur, upon three separate charges: Disturbing the peace, battery, and assault with a deadly weapon.

She says that her husband came home last evening a little intoxicated, and charged her with being unfaithful to him. Upon her denying the charge with much indignation, he began cursing, beating, tearing her clothes off, and finally, after a hard struggle in which she succeeded in freeing herself, he drew a pistol and threatened to kill her.

Finishing her story while the Justice was making out the warrant, she bared her bosom and showed the Justice where her husband had bitten a piece of flesh out as large as a marble, just above the nipple. Hendricks had also bitten her in several places on the arm she said.

Fired by a Rope.

One of Charles A. Owens' teamsters found the straw road on fire last Wednesday, near the Von Schmidt ranch. He drove his team through the smoking straw, and went four miles further up to Big Dry Creek, near Tom Owens' place. Here was also a straw road, but it was not on fire. He was surprised, however, to see the straw burst into flames as soon as he had passed over it. The fire spread until four acres of stubble were burned, and it required the strenuous exertions of a dozen men or more to keep the flames from attacking a 600 acre tract of standing grain belonging to Cloris Cole.

When the teamster hitched up his wagon he found that a rope half burned hung out of the tail of his wagon and it was still burning. The rope had caught fire from trailing along in the burning straw road four miles away and it had continued burning through the dusty roads until it started a fire of its own.

The Man Was Hungry.

Antonio Roya has a sheep corral a few miles west of the city, and has numerous hands employed there in shearing sheep. He brings provisions for the men, which are cooked at the camp. For some time every night or two he missed a part of the grub, but could find no trace of the thief. Yesterday, as a matter of experiment more than anything else, he had Justice Hogue issue a search warrant, and, with the assistance of Deputy Constable Fraser, investigated the house of a neighbor named Joseph Silva. To his surprise, he found a quantity of fish, bacon, pickles and potatoes—a part of the provisions recently lost. Returning to this city Roya had a second warrant issued, charging Silva with petit larceny.

The Sanger and Oakdale Road.

In conversation with a gentleman who is well informed on railroad affairs, we learn that work will be commenced on the Sanger & Oakdale road about September 1st. This will place Sanger on a main line to tide-water, and there will be an outlet to ship by rail in three different directions. With the completion of the railroad and the immense lumber flume and factories, we have no hesitancy in saying that there are few places in the state so promising for quick returns and fair profits as investment made in Sanger property now.—Sanger Herald.

Strawberries

At W. T. Riggs, Friday, on arrival of the 5 o'clock train, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of next week. au27d1t

A BIG BUILDING BOOM.

Plans and Specifications for a Big Block.

An Enterprising Citizen Who Intends to Astonish the Slow-Going Fresnoites.

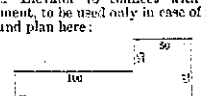
One of the most erratic men in California resides in Fresno. He has visions of coming greatness, and sees great property interests settled in his keeping—in his mind—and thinks that he owns the earth and much good city property which other people covet. His latest hallucination is that he is going to build a great business block in the heart of the city. A prominent contractor handed a REPUBLICAN reporter a document yesterday, of which the following is a revised abstract:

WANTED.

Sealed bids offering to put brick into a building two stories high at the crossing of Jay and Mariposa streets, city and county of Fresno, state of California, by the M. Also for doing the wood work. (State price per 1000 ft. of lumber, both rough and milled, and whether the lumber was milled by hand or with a coffee mill.) Said sealed bids to be in accordance with the following plans and specifications, to-wit: First floor above basement will have 7 stores (to be occupied by a retail dentist, the pound-keeper, one livery stable and feed yard, a carpenter shop, laundry, one merchant tailor and a pawnbroker).

Second floor will contain offices, including post, express and telegraph, United States Internal Revenue office, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Collector of Port, the Superintendent of Streets, City Marshal, Sewer Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace of the Ninth Judicial township, will also have offices on this floor, and the proprietor will run a shingle mill and patent staving machine (with the seven spot left out) in one of the back rooms.

Third floor to be fitted up as a hall for public meetings, will contain extensive baths, a dime museum, statuary, rare paintings and a second-hand furniture store. Elevator to connect with the basement, to be used only in case of fire. Ground plan here:



CONDITIONS:

1. The same to be completed within six weeks after the work is done, which shall not be less than six days from the signing and acceptance of the contract. Each bid to be accompanied by $2000 in cash, as a testimonial of the bidder's appreciation of the owner's past conduct.

2. All labor shall be paid in full, whether it is full or otherwise, on Saturday night, and the expense charged to the brick contractor.

3. Any sum owed for material of any description shall also be charged to the brick contractor, who shall indemnify the owner of the building against any and all liens.

4. The cellar shall be water-proof, and filled with rare old wine of the most popular brands.

5. The bidder must purchase all the old brick, at regular rates for the good article, from the owner of the building, and the said owner of the building hereby agrees to supply the successful bidder with all the old brick possible, even to the extent of shipping in a few train loads from Selma, Tulare and Bakersfield.

6. The successful bidder must also state from whom he will purchase any additional brick, so that the owner of the building can go to the owner of the brick and fix the rates to be paid by the brick contractor.

7. The dimensions of the building are as follows: 1st and 2nd story, wall 150 ft. long, 30 feet high, 9 inches thick; 3rd and 4th stories, wall 150 ft. long, 30 ft. high and 15 inches thick. The entire structure to be surrounded with sugar pine bill boards five feet higher than the fire walls, and to be set out upon the streets in such manner as to shut the common herd off from the sidewalks.

8. There will be ordinary openings in the side of the building, two French skylights, and bay windows too numerous to mention.

9. Final settlement shall be made upon the completion and acceptance of the building or upon complaint of the Board of City Trustees at any regular meeting.

10. I want your lowest cash price for doing the job, (and don't forget the $2000 which must accompany each bid.)

WHICH WAS STUCK?

A Good Story Involving a Puzzle for Billiard Experts.

In conversation with C. F. Riggs, manager of the Evans & Hoey Parlor Match Company, last evening a REPUBLICAN reporter was told a good story, which is likely to puzzle billiard experts:

Messrs. Evans, Hoey and their manager, W. D. Mann, were in a small town with nearly one hour of leisure time on their hands before the train they wanted was due. Mann suggested a game of billiards. The comedians readily grasped on this means of passing the time, and the trio entered a billiard hall near the station. Mann suggested 100 points. Hoey said he wanted to fill his date in a neighboring city, and Evans said he liked the town they were in, and had nothing against it, but he wanted to take the next train. It was decided to make the game fifty points. There was some little trouble over preliminaries. The comedians stated that as they took the word of Mann for the size of receipts each night, it would not be courteous to doubt his statment concerning his ability to play the game, and so demanded odds. Mann then began to hedge, but finally concluded to give them a few points. It was agreed that when one of them made fifty points the game should end, and that when it was over Mann should lead Evans ten points.

The cues were chalked and the game about to begin, when Hoey entered a protest. He claimed Evans was a better player than he was and consequently should give him points. Evans, confident of victory over Mann, readily consented to lead Hoey by ten points when the game ended.

"Now, remember, said Mann, "the game ends when anyone makes fifty points. I agree to lead Hoey ten points, and Evans agrees to lead Hoey the same or he loses."

The game was interesting. Finally Mann made good his boast and scored fifty points. The strings were counted and stood: Mann, 50; Hoey, 38; Evans, 42.

"Well," said Evans to Mann, "you are stuck. You agreed to lead me ten points, and I've made forty-two; you only leap me eight, so you're stuck."

"Stuck?" Not much," said Mann. "It's all right for you, but I agreed to lead Hoey ten points, and I led him twelve, as he has made only thirty-eight. Hoey, old boy, you're stuck."

"Yes, you're stuck," said Evans to "Old Hoss." "Don't make any talk about it, but settle."

"Is that so?" said Hoey in his slow but emphatic manner. "Evans, my boy, you agreed to lead me ten points; you only led me four; you're stuck."

Then the trio started to do arithmetic by the rule of three. They covered all the brown paper in the place with figures, and the result they attained was expressed as follows: Mann defeats Hoey, Hoey defeats Evans.

AMONG THE ROSES.

The Wedding Last Night of Hattie Jamison and Rev. J. F. Ross.

Miss Hattie Jamison of this city and Rev. J. F. Ross of Elmira, Ill., were united in the bonds of matrimony last night at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. G. Anderson, corner of Mariposa and S streets. The knot was tied by Rev. C. O. Steele.

The double parlors were a mass of flowers. Hanging in the bay window was a beautiful bell of Marechal Neil roses. The window curtains were of evergreens, and fastened to the curtain pole was a huge bouquet with the letters "R. J." intertwined in flowers.

THE BRIDAL TRIP.

The happy couple left this morning for San Francisco, where they will spend a portion of their honeymoon. They will tarry in Sacramento for a week or two, and will then proceed to Elmira, Ill., their future home.

Miss Jamison formerly resided in Elmira. She has taught in the public schools of this city for nearly five years, and has a host of friends, who regret her departure to the land of cyclones and below-zero weather.

THE PRESENTS.

The following is a list of the presents: Silver gold-lined butter dish, with knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Anderson.

Set drawn-work napkins and table cloth, Mrs. J. G. Anderson.

Silver tea set, J. R. Webb.

Gold thimble, J. H. Askin.

Hand-painted toilet set, Mrs. Ethel Aber.

Silver cake knife, bureau scarf and rose jar, Imogene Anderson.

Set silver teaspoons and sugar tongs, J. H. Jamison.

Oxydized silver crumb tray and scraper, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dremer of Butte City, Mont.

Oxydized silver card receiver, Misses Gazelle Lewis and Lulu Maupin.

Silver pickle castor, W. L. Flannigan and A. P. Brooks.

Fancy easel with photograph, Little Alfred Hughes.

Silver sugar shell, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson.

Pastel picture, Miss Luch Blanchard of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Oxydized silver butter knife, Miss Ida and William Miles.

Silver cake basket, R. L. Ruder.

Silver gold lined cream-pitcher and sugar-bowl, Misses Sadie Miles, Texie Hawkins, Emma Brock and Mr. J. B. Rader.

Silver pitcher, C. C. Elliott and W. L. Collins.

Silver syrup pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Mathews.

Silver salt and pepper set, Misses Mollie and Nellie Brewer.

Silver and china biscuit jar, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hawkins.

Silver butter knife, H. N. Maxfield.

THE WEDDING GUESTS.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hoxie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell, Mrs. Susan Roberts, Mrs. Delia Miles, Missus Ida Miles, Lulu Maupin, Emma Brock, Texie Hawkins, Sadie Miles, Gazelle Lewis, Mollie Brewer of Selma, Emma Armstrong, Messrs. J. B. Rader, H. N. Maxfield, W. L. Flannagan, A. P. Brooks, C. C. Elliott, R. L. Rader, N. L. Collins and W. Miles.

THE FRESNO BAR.

As Seen Through the Impartial Eyes of Common Sense.

The Bar Association of Fresno county, on the 26th inst., passed by a vote of 18 to 7, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late David S. Terry, and refused to adopt the following amendment offered by George E. Church:

WHEREAS, The maintenance of the purity, integrity, impartiality and independence of our judiciary, both state and national, is of paramount importance, in comparison with which personal considerations sink into absolute insignificance; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we condemn in the most unqualified terms any attempt, whether by threats of personal violence or by open assault or in any other manner whatever, to intimidate the bench or the judges thereof, and when such an attempt is made by an officer of the Court whose special duty it is to maintain its honor and independence, it merits our particular condemnation.

This was most consistent. Lawyers who could say they respected the memory of a man who had been conspicuous for his disregard of the law, and whose bloody end was the result of an attempt to be revenged on a Justice of the United States Supreme Court for judicial acts which he did not like, were perfectly logical in voting as they did, that the maintenance of the purity, integrity, impartiality and independence of our judiciary is of less importance than personal consideration. The negative to the resolution above quoted is equivalent to a resolution in these words:

Resolved, That we approve in the most unqualified terms all attempts, whether by threats or personal violence, or by open assault, or in any other manner whatever, to intimidate the bench and the judges thereof, and when such an attempt is made by a member of the bar, whose special duty as an officer of the Court it is to maintain its honor and independence, it merits our particular commendation and approval.

Such a resolution would harmonize perfectly with those that were adopted.

The proceedings of the Fresno Bar Association present the same contrast with those of the Supreme Court of the state on the same subject matter, that barbarism presents to civilization. It is comforting to those who may be called upon to perform judicial duties in Fresno county to know that there is at least a powerful minority of the Fresno Bar, who, by voting for Mr. Church's amendments, showed that they do not regard the offering of personal violence to a Judge as the legitimate means of seeking redress for an adverse decision.—S. F. Alta, August 28th.

From the Daily of Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Short are in San Francisco.

C. W. Remsburg returned yesterday from a business trip to the coast.

Mr. Asa Ellis and daughter, Miss Vic, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco.

Bruce Cavitt returned from San Francisco yesterday, after an absence of several weeks.

L. P. Drexler, the San Francisco banker, is looking after his vineyard interests east of the city.

Sarah A. Watts has applied to Judge Campbell for letters of administration on the estate of I. B. Watts, deceased.

Rev. W. H. Jordan, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, but now of Bakersfield, is in the city for a few days.

The regular meeting of the members of Fresno parlor, Native Sons, will be held this evening at their hall over the Farmers' Bank building.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of considering road and bridge matters.

Constable Morgan brought Chee Kin Fong up from Bakersfield yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. The case will be tried before Justice Wolcott.

27 PER CENT DIFFERENCE.

Tests Showing the Strongest and Most Economical Baking Powder.

Some valuable tests have been made by the Government chemists as to the practical strength and usefulness of baking powders. Efforts are continuously made to introduce inferior baking powders, the statements being published that they are as pure, or as strong as the "Royal." Such powders are sold to consumers at the same price as the pure Royal, but being deficient in strength, are more expensive in use, besides making inferior or unwholesome food. These low class powders are frequently exposed by the public analysts. Publications have recently been made by the Price Baking Powder Co., the obvious purpose of which was to rid themselves of the exposure of the inferiority or low test of the baking powder which they manufactured.

The tests by the Government chemists and also by Professor Chandler, of the New York board of health, revealed the fact that Price's powder contained twenty-seven per cent less strength than the "Royal."

When compared in money value, this difference would be as follows:

One pound can Royal Baking Powder worth 50 cents;

One pound can Price's worth 36 cents.

The public are indebted to the Royal Baking Powder Company for the fight they have been making for years past to break up the practice of substituting alum, phosphates, lime, etc., as cheap substitutes for cream tartar, as well as short weights and low test in baking powders, and it is hoped that the "stop thief" cry will not prevent that Company from continuing the exposure of all who are engaged in the nefarious business of palming upon the public cheap or injurious baking powders at the same price at which a pure and wholesome article is sold.

The Royal Baking Powder has the commendation of the most noted chemists in the country for its purity and freedom from every substance of an injurious nature. Its manufacturers will receive the support of all consumers for the fearlessness of their crusade against all manner of food frauds.

Jesse Irvine returned from San Francisco yesterday. His wife, who went to the bay city several months ago on account of ill health, has fully recovered, and will return about September 10th.

J. R. Dixon has resigned his position as book-keeper in the Farmers' Bank to accept a like position in Los Angeles. The vacancy will be filled by Thomas Lynch, at present book-keeper for the San Joaquin Lumber Company.

C. D. Vincent, who has the contract for putting in the system of sewers, has twenty men at work on the old outlet trench west of the city. Mr. Vincent intends to put 100 men at work as soon as the work will permit, in the near future.

Rev. Philo Phelps and family returned yesterday from their summer vacation at Fish Camp, in the Sierras. Mr. Phelps' friends will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered his health. He will occupy the pulpit at the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

W. M. Hughes went to Highland Springs a week ago, and yesterday he returned, bringing with him his family, who have been spending the summer at the springs. They were accompanied by Miss Lizzie E. Bernhard, whose many friends will be delighted to learn of her return.

FORTUNE FOLLOWS DISASTER.

A Clerk's Windfall Two Hours After His Employer was Burned Out.

Bernard Heringhi, a well-known broker, whose office is on Pine street, between Montgomery and Sansome, is the father of a young man who, until lately, spent nothing but his time concerning the Louisiana State Lottery. The young man's name is Louis, and he has for several years past been chasing fortune behind the counter of Louis Sachs's dry goods store at Fresno.

A few days before the recent conflagration at Fresno the clerk bought the one-twentieth part of ticket No 12,738, for which he paid $1, and of which he thought no more until the disaster of the fire. His employer's store was left in ruins, and he escaped from his boarding-house with little more than the garments considered necessary in civilized nations.

In his vest pocket was his portion of ticket 12,738, and in a somewhat reckless mood he offered to sell half of it to a friend for 50 cents. The offer was refused, and two hours later the heavy-stricken clerk read a bulletin board on which he read, with something like bewilderment, that his ticket had drawn the first capital prize of $300,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, of which he was entitled to $16,000.

That night there was a champagne supper at Fresno, in which the lucky clerk participated as host. His share of the prize was promptly forwarded him by Wells, Fargo & Co., and he hastened to the home of his parents at 828 Geary street, in this city. Louis' father and one of his six brothers are stock brokers, but Louis believes in real estate, and in real estate the larger part of his prize money was invested.

He paid off a mortgage of $2200 on some land that he owns at Fresno, and with $8500 of the remainder bought the handsome dwelling-house at 2222 Jackson street, which he subsequently presented to his mother. The family moved to their new quarters yesterday, and the lucky clerk after telling the story of his good fortune to many friends and acquaintances departed for Lake Tahoe, where he will make merry while the sun shines.—San Francisco Call, August 8th. d-w-tf

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

McMurtry W S to A Otto et al—Lts 37-38-39, bk 1, Hazelton add, Fresno $10

Lutz C to A Otto—Lts 37-38-39, bk 1, Hazelton add, Fresno 5

Smith J to M F Mason—n hf of nw qr of se qr of sec 28, tp 15, rge 21 700

Same to A E Mason—n hf of sw qr of se qr of sec 28, tp 15, rge 21 570

Hyde J N to Kings River Lumber Co—right of way through parts of secs 4-5, tp 14, rge 23 1

Jones N to G F Kaizer—property which was held in trust for creditors reconveyed.

Hall J H to Kings River Lumber Co—se qr of sec 32, tp 16, rge 24 10

Simpson J H to W H Dinsmore—sec 26, tp 11, rge 23 10

Dimond W H to T H Davies—sec 26, tp 11, rge 23 10

Sing Gee to A W Keith—Lt in sw qr of sec 5, tp 16, rge 22 100

Keith A W to Gee Sing—Lt in sw qr of sec 5, tp 16, rge 21 100

Church G F to E A Dennemore—Lt 22, bk 9, Grand Ave Park, Fresno $155

Pacific Imp Co to San Joaquin Valley Coal & Mining Co—right of way for railroad 10

Phares C A to C W Cutten—Lts 12-13, bk 73, Fresno 5

Dodge H L to G F Johnston—Lts 1 to 4, bk 80, East Fresno 630

Walker J C to R M Turner—sec 32, tp 16, rge 18 10

Groves C to A Fergusson—sw qr of ne qr and nw qr of se qr of sec 16, tp 11, rge 22 160

Coles J M to G M Hamilton—n hf of sec 35, tp 15, rge 15 5

Powell C J to N A Jordon—½ int in sw qr of sec 35, tp 16, rge 16 10

Lowe J M to W O Lowe—½ int in nw qr of sec 14, tp 16, rge 23 1

Nye S G to H M Hallock—Lt 105 of sec 31, tw 11, rge 14 60

Elliott S J to M J Lavinsure—Lts 42 to 51 of sec 24, tp 14, rge 14 10

Chester L A to G V Zolman et al—Lt 32, bk 53, Fresno 4000

Pacific Imp Co to J D Gray—Lts 10 to 16, bk 119 and 5-6-9-10, bk 120, Sanger 1355

Rockwell F to C K Hudson—Lts 1 to 7, bk 1, Altamont add, Fresno $1000

Hudson C K to J M Corlick—Lts 5-6-7, bk 1, Altamont add, Fresno 600

Hamilton S R to A A Whitten—e hf of sw qr of sec 29, tp 16, rge 22 .....

Gough L T to H S Williams—nw qr of nw qr of sec 29, tp 8, rge 19 50

Bradley G L to M G Vucovich—Lts 14-15, bk 47, Arlington heights 250

Dodge H L to M O'Connor—Lts 19 to 22, bk 69, East Fresno 600

Brennan M to H Cavitt—Lts 35-37, bk 2, Windsor Terrace, Fresno 10

Larsen J to H P Larsen—n hf of s hf of se qr of nw qr of sec 24, tp 14, rge 19 ..... $1600

Loveland J M to S Bowen et al—½ int in lts 39-31-32, bk 7, Darling tract 10

Same to L Bowen—½ int in lots 1 to 6, bk 2 and 43 to 48, bk 1, Darling tract 10

Brown C M to C P Holmes—Lts 16 to 19, bk 4, Griffith's 2nd add, Fresno 10

Trailer L to A S Stewart—Lt 52 of sec 8, tp 14, rge 16 10

Buchanan M to J R Buchanan—Lts 2-3-4 and part of lot 1 of sec 31 and part of lot 4 of sec 30, tp — rge — 10

BORN.

COGHAVE—In Fresno, August 28, 1889, to the wife of John P. Coghave, a daughter.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York. jy1y1

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Atwater & Poole is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, W. W. Poole retiring from the firm. W. B. Atwater having purchased his interest, will continue the business at the old stand. All debts due the old firm will be collected by W. B. Atwater, who also assumes all liabilities of the old firm.

Dated at Fresno, August 20, 1889.

W. B. ATWATER,
au28d6w W. W. POOLE.

Order to Show Cause.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Abraham W. Petree, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the executrices of the estate of the above-named deceased, praying for an order of this court authorizing and directing said executrices to mortgage certain real property in said estate, in said petition particularly described, for the purpose of paying a mortgage now thereon, it is ordered by the court that all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court, at the courtroom thereof, in Department 2 of said court, at the courthouse, in the town and county of Fresno, state of California, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1889, at ten o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause, if any there be, why said executrices should not be authorized and empowered and directed to mortgage said real property, as prayed for in said petition, and the hearing of said petition is hereby set at the time and place aforesaid.

The real property which is desired to be mortgaged is particularly described in said petition as follows, to-wit:

Situate, lying and being in Fresno county, state of California, and described as section 16, west half of section 15, west half of east half of section 15, southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 9, southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of